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WHOLE NO. 1959.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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LOT OF BUSINESS

Many Matters Considered By the Health Board.

LETTERS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

A Beneficial Herb—Commercial Project of Mr. Feary.
Pol Scarce.

The attendance of Executive Officer Reynolds upon the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon had the effect of swelling the volume of transactions and adding to the importance of the session. Mr. Reynolds has just returned from the Molokai settlement. President Smith was in the chair for the meeting and Secretary Wilcox was on hand as usual. There were also present Dr. Emerson, Mr. Keliipio, Dr. Monsarrat, Dr. Oliver and Theo. F. Lansing.

Dr. Monsarrat's report was on 152 bullocks slaughtered and the usual proportion of calves, sheep and hogs. Stock is becoming more healthy.

During the past fortnight, according to Mr. Keliipio there have been handled at the market 95,273 fish.

Reports were read from Koloa and Hilo hospitals. Nothing out of the ordinary.

Dr. F. S. S. Jerome, lady graduated physician and surgeon, from France, was recommended by the Board to the Minister of Interior for a license to practice medicine and surgery in this country.

Dr. N. Russel, of Hilo, submitted a bill for attendance upon a supposed case of diphtheria. The Board will ask for further information from Hilo. Caution will be exercised before a precedent of paying other than a Government physician for services. Mr. Lansing said allowance of the claim would open up an extensive claim field.

Fifty-two people in Koloa and sixty in Lihue send a petition asking that Dr. Waughup, acting temporarily as made the permanent Government physician for the places named. Action deferred. The secretary will acknowledge receipt of the letter. Many natives are in favor of Mr. Waughup.

Three petitions advocating the appointment of Dr. F. Macmillan for Government physician in Kau were read. There were 123 signatures. Nearly all of the signers were Hawaiians. Final disposal of the petitions was postponed.

A native woman of Hookena complained to the Board of swine running at large in that place. Referred to the police department.

W. L. Wilcox notifies the Board of the scarcity of taro on account of blight and drought and of his inability to supply the contract amount of poi. Mr. Wilcox states that he has made every effort to get the vegetable. More than half the Chinese poi shops of Honolulu have closed. In Koolan, Oahu, natives are making poi largely of flour. Mr. Wilcox suggests that all effort be made to have rice and bread used at the Molokai settlement. President Smith said Mr. John Ena had told him of the extensive use of wheat flour poi in Kona. Mr. Keliipio said taro and poi were very scarce. Dr. Monsarrat being questioned, 50 per cent. of the natives were pikia for poi. Dr. Oliver said the change to rice and flour poi during the cholera term in 1895 produced much illness for a long time. The Board recognizes the plight of the contractor and will simply request him to furnish all the poi possible for the settlement. Mr. Wilcox will not be released entirely from the agreement to supply poi. The Board will increase the shipment of wheat flour to the settlement.

A number of people at the Molokai settlement write of herbs growing near Kalaupapa which they have used for bathing lotious with much benefit. It is represented that the field in which these herbs grow is about to be used for pasturage. The natives wish the tract reserved. Dr. Oliver said the patients who had used these baths seemed to improve as under the other bathing treatments. This matter is referred to Mr. Reynolds, who will investigate and report. It is certain that the herb supply will be kept for the use of the patients.

A haole at the settlement asks for leave to make and sell sweet cider, using the following besides water. Raisins, grain, sugar and cream of tartar. This is represented as a non-intoxicant. The man says the cider will stop the "swipes business." The Board will look into the cider proposal on the next visit.

Mr. Reynolds spoke of the possibility of raising a large amount of taro near the settlement. Superintendent Feary and others desire to engage in the business and ask for a ten-year agreement, presenting a contract. Mr. Feary has made some start already. President Smith and Mr. Lansing saw much objection to Mr. Feary, as all official, conducting such a business privately and receiving for the Board,

OVER THE SIDE

News of Steamer Zealandia Called Out at the Wharf.

INSURANCE RISKS ARE RAISED

War and Andree—Advices to Government—Letters to Merchants.
Cartridge Factory Busy.

The first news the crowd at the wharf had from the Zealandia Wednesday was shouted over the side by Joe Puni, who, with George Kahananui, has been in San Francisco buying stock for the "Rising Sun" native store on King street. Joe called out in native that while everybody seemed to want war there had as yet been no formal declaration of hostilities, but that preparations were being made and that Americans were leaving Cuba and had been warned that trouble was likely to begin at any time. Joe's second bit of news was concerning Andree, who has been out in a balloon hunting the North Pole. There was only detail to add to these items.

At the Foreign Office Minister Cooper said that Minister Hatch's letter from Washington was of the same tenor as dispatches by the Belgic. Mr. Hatch was of the opinion that there would be war. There was nothing to the Department here from Consul-General Wilder at San Francisco or from Mr. Thurston.

In a letter to a friend here Consul-General Wilder wrote from San Francisco on the day the steamer sailed that everyone believed there would be war and that there were strong indications of the struggle beginning within a couple of days.

Advices to the mercantile houses were of the first importance. Leading news was the information that war insurance had gone from less than 1 per cent. to 3 and that there were probabilities of an advance. The rate changes daily. One San Francisco agency said to a Honolulu firm: "Our New York branch wires us this afternoon that Consul-General Lee has been ordered to leave Havana." Messages from the east were stronger in war tone than advices from the Pacific Coast. There was feverish interest in the coming message of President McKinley.

In the course of a business and social letter to E. O. Hall & Son, one of the head men of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company says: You may expect some big news from the States very soon. All departments of all our factories are running twenty-four hours in the day. We have three shifts of eight hours each and are turning out daily tons of munitions of war.

Scores of people mentioned letters predicting that the United States and Spain will soon be at war.

THIRD JUDGE.

Nothing Definite Decided at Bar Meeting.

Less than a dozen attorneys practicing before the Courts of Honolulu were on hand for the bar meeting held in the office of the Attorney-General at the Executive Building yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. O. Smith presided. It was stated as the object of the gathering consideration of the proposal to have a third judge for the First Circuit. It will be necessary to have another and more representative meeting of the Honolulu bar before an expression of opinion that will be received as general can be recorded.

Several suggestions were informally discussed at the meeting. The first was for another judge. Then there was advanced the proposal of having a probate judge who might also practice before the other Courts. There was objection to this on the ground that a judge should give all his time to bench duties. Several attorneys thought it might be a good idea to have a law permitting the appointment of a special temporary judge to act when a large amount of business had accumulated. Another meeting of the bar will be called soon.

New Extension.

R. W. Filler, representing Carl Jensen, contractor for grading the Kahuku extension for the Oahu railway, goes to Waimanalo, Oahu, Monday to establish the headquarters for the construction gang.

Several large buildings will be put up and will accommodate in all over 200 workmen. In less than 10 days 50 men will start on the heavy rock work on that section.

New Health Board Member.

The term of C. A. Brown as a member of the Board of Health has expired, and President Dole is casting about for

SEEMS IMMINENT

Active Preparations Made to Attack Spain's Armed Forces.

CAPT. SIGSBEE SAYS SPAIN DID IT

Consul-General Lee Has Left Havana—Friendly Powers Offer to Mediate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It can be stated authoritatively that, after a conference with members of the Foreign Affairs' committees of both houses, the President has decided not to send in his message until Monday next. Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations committee returned from a conference with President McKinley to the Senate chamber and asked for an executive session.

After the galleries had been cleared Senator Davis explained the reason for the delay in sending the message. He said it was due to the fact that there had been some delay in getting Consul General Lee and other Americans out of Havana, and that more time was absolutely necessary for this purpose. Hence the President did not consider it wise or humane to send in the message, which might precipitate serious trouble and endanger the lives of these people.

Mr. Davis stated that the President had sent for him for the especial purpose of asking this delay and had shown as a reason for the request a telegram from Consul General Lee saying that, if the message should be sent in before Monday, he would not be responsible for the lives of Americans in Cuba. No comment was made whatever on the Senator's communication, and after it the Senate returned to its legislative session.

SIGSBEE IS HEARD.

He Testifies Before a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met at 10:30 this morning. Captain Sigsbee, Admiral Irwin and several experts in explosives had been summoned to give testimony regarding the blowing up of the Maine. It has developed that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs made a tentative proposition to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to meet in joint session to secure concerted action, but up to the present time the Senate committee has not accepted the invitation.

Captain Sigsbee was the first witness examined by the House committee. Captain Sigsbee stated it to be his opinion that his vessel, the Maine, was blown up by a submarine mine located by the Spanish authorities. As to whether it was fired by the Spanish authorities he declined to express an opinion. He told the committee what he had testified before the Board of Inquiry about the buoy to which the Maine was anchored being the most unrequited buoy in the harbor. The position in which the ship was placed, he said, was such that he could have been fired upon by both forts at the same time.

TO BE TRANSFERRED SAFELY.

Six Vessels Sent to Havana for American Citizens.

HAVANA, April 5.—The Bache and the Blake arrived this morning from Kew West to take American citizens to the United States who do not desire to remain in the island. It appears that the yellow fever prohibitions are modified in Florida only so far as Americans are concerned.

It is regarded as probable that the Olivette and also a steamer plying between Tampa and Mobile will be here tomorrow, capable of carrying away at least 2,000 people. Still, there are no outward signs of great excitement.

Consul General Lee is as cool as the proverbial cucumber. He says he has received no orders from the department as to leaving the island.

The removal of the quarantine is a great relief to many nervous people. So far as known no orders have been sent from the State Department affecting the movements of United States Consuls Brice and Barker, or other American consuls in the provincial towns.

RICHMOND, (Va.), April 5.—Consul General Lee cabled his wife today to feel no alarm concerning his safety.

A YELLOW YARN

Sensational Story of Flag Raising Denounced.

Daniels From Admiral Miller and Minister Sewall—Members of Government.

A Fort street newspaper bulletin board had it last evening that the American flag was to be hoisted over the Government buildings here today by American Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller. The same statement was also published conspicuously in the paper. It was denied on the bulletin board of an evening paper on King street. The canard, which was at once called "yellow" created considerable talk. There were many expressions of censure.

When told of the story, President Dole said that it was simply an impossible yarn.

Minister Cooper promptly contradicted the rumor.

Attorney General Smith was surprised that such a thing should be published. There was no basis for it, so far as any member of the Government knew.

Harold M. Sewall, the American Minister, said of the sensation that there was nothing in it.

Said Admiral Miller: "Do you believe that?" The reply was a negative one and the Admiral continued: "Well, that is the answer to your question." Admiral Miller said the article was absurd.

Any number of responsible men who would know if the flag was to go up were exasperated that such an announcement should be made without any foundation for it. When the persons responsible for the canard were pinned down they gave as authority a prominent Customs official and a member of the crew of the Oceanic S. S. Zealandia.

Wm. Churchill.

There was nothing more directly under the head of the reported suicide of W. Churchill by the Zealandia mail. Correspondence from Oakland, Cal., is to the effect that Mr. Churchill is very likely to be still alive and well. The gentleman was for a number of years a resident of Oakland, and is very well known to many citizens of that place. Mr. Churchill had the reputation of being capable of doing rather eccentric things at times, and under the stress of worry and possible want, he may have concluded to make a trip and inform his Eastern friends later.

A Note From Wray.

Wray Taylor dropped a note to a friend here by the Zealandia. In San Francisco Mr. Taylor is rapidly regaining his health and is fairly revelling in the war and other excitement. Mr. Taylor is looking up everything new in music, and will, as well while absent, secure a view into Japanese immigration to America. The Honolulu man writes that he finds the cool air of San Francisco bracing and that he hopes to be well enough to come back to home and friends by the return Zealandia.

He advised her that he was enjoying good health and entertained no fear of bodily harm. He has, however, expressed to her in recent letters fears for the safety of American tourists and other Americans on the island.

CUBANS TAKE GROUND.

Will Accept Nothing From America But Independence.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement today. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognizing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to cooperate; and that, if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would, in the last resort, turn its arms against the United States.

QUEEN REGENT FOR PEACE.

Said to Be Using All Her Efforts to That End.

MADRID, April 6, (via Bayonne, France).—The developments in the situation today are confined to the important part the Queen Regent is taking in the crisis. She has practically taken matters out of the hands of her Ministers, and is dealing direct with the United States Minister, General Woodford, through the German and Austrian Ambassadors, and is working earnestly for peace.

It is known beyond doubt that Spain is now prepared to give all America as asked for, although the form of this concession must be guided to suit Spanish palates, and must take into consideration the political difficulties which confront Spain.

WANTS ARBITRATION.

Spain Desires the Maine Incident to Be So Judged.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Dubois, late Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation, who was in charge during the critical period following the Maine incident, today authorized the following statement:

"The report of the Spanish commission which investigated the Maine disaster has not yet had time to reach Madrid from Havana. Notwithstanding this, the Spanish Government is ready to submit the evidence of both sides to the impartial judgment of expert opinion of the maritime nations of the world."

TORPEDO FLEET STATIONARY.

It is Still Awaiting Orders at Cape Verde Islands.

ST. VINCENT (Cape Verde Islands), April 5.—The Spanish torpedo flotilla, under command of Commodore Villamil, is still here. Three of the torpedo vessels arrived in one day, three others later, and then the transport came. No more are expected. They are now in good order.

There are seven vessels in all—three torpedo boats, three torpedo boat destroyers and a merchant ship converted into an auxiliary cruiser, the Ciudad de Cadiz.

ASIATIC FLEET TOO.

United States Ships At Hongkong Preparing For Sea.

HONG KONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer Nanshaw, which will be used as a store-ship.

LEE ORDERED HOME.

He is Directed to Start at the Earliest Possible Moment.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A dispatch of the highest significance was sent to Consul General Lee in Havana by the State Department late last night. It contained orders for him to leave Havana at the earliest possible moment.

SPAIN SAYS PEACE.

Report From Madrid That It Is Settled.

MADRID, April 6.—It is said here that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between the United States and Spain.

The Pope's Offer to Intervene.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Perhaps the most important factor in today's disclosures was the announcement from Madrid that the Pope had consented to act as mediator between the Spanish Government and the Cuban insurgents, and that he had obtained the assent of

the Queen Regent to a proclamation of armistice in Cuba as preliminary to negotiations for the reestablishment of peace and order in the island.

LONDON, April 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary, declared that they never had any illusions about mediation, knowing that the United States would reject it and that, anyway, it would cause bad blood between Catholics and Protestants there.

The Oregon's Fast Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The battleship Oregon, which was reported at Callao, Peru, yesterday, has been ordered to proceed at once to Valparaiso, Chile, and await orders there. The Oregon accomplished a very remarkable run for a battleship. The big fighter left here on March 19th, hence her voyage to Peru was accomplished in 16 days. The distance from San Francisco to Callao is 5,044 miles. The Oregon must therefore have averaged about 315 miles per day, or an average of over 13 knots speed. This is a splendid record.

Diplomats Offer Services.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—It was learned from a reliable diplomatic source today that the ambassadors and ministers of the great powers of Europe stationed in Washington and representing Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting held at the British Embassy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, agreed upon the substantial terms of a joint note tendering the good offices of the powers to avert war between the United States and Spain.

Maine Wreck Abandoned.

HAVANA, April 4.—Soon after sundown tonight the tattered United States flag was taken from the gaff of the wrecked Maine, where it has floated since February 17th, two days after the explosion.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Mr. Balfour Tells the House of Commons How England Stands.

LONDON, April 5.—The House of Commons was crowded today with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the situation in the Far East. Balfour enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely, that the region of the Yang-tse-Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman, and that to the inland waters is to be held by ships of all nations.

A fourth concession, Balfour continued, occurred only a day or two ago, namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Yochau and Chin Wang. This, according to Balfour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations.

Touching upon Wei-hai-wei, Balfour said that Russia, having secured Port Arthur, on the maritime approach to Peking; Great Britain had occupied Wei-hai-wei to balance matters.

"Wei-hai-wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pechili which might balance the possession of Port Arthur," said Mr. Balfour. "While Port Arthur is stronger, the accommodation at Wei-hai-wei is inestimably greater, and by taking Wei-hai-wei under our protection we prevent the Gulf of Pechili from falling under the maritime control of one power and thus defend our interests."

JAPAN OBJECTS.

Great Britain's Position in Wei-Hai-Wei Disturbing.

YOKOHAMA, April 5.—At an important meeting of members of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese Parliament today a resolution was adopted calling upon the Cabinet to protest against the action of Russia and Germany on the same grounds as those upon which Japan's withdrawal from the Liao Tung peninsula was demanded. It was also resolved to call upon the Government to take the steps necessary to enforce the protest.

The feeling against the Cabinet's policy of inaction is growing strongly. Great Britain's action in regard to Wei-hai-wei has caused a sensation here.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands."



THE MEN WHO MAY COMMAND.

In the event of war General Miles, General Merritt, Rear Admirals Bance and Sicard and Commodore Schley will be conspicuous leaders on land and sea.

WAR NEWS NOTES.

On the 6th the battleship Texas sailed from New York to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads.

The Lone Star Steamship Company of New York, has withdrawn four steamers from the Southern trade.

On the 5th of April, American securities opened steady on the London stock exchange. Spanish 4's closed at 49 1/4.

Indications are that in case of war between the United States and Spain, Hayti and San Domingo will remain neutral.

Notwithstanding contrary reports, no orders have been issued as yet for the mobilization of 20,000 troops at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant General Correa, the Spanish Minister of War is reported to have declared himself disgusted with the situation.

Spain has expressed regret to Minister Woodford that the rumor was circulated that the United States had sought the mediation of the Pope.

Member of Congress are receiving scores of telegrams from bankers and corporations appealing to them to sustain the "wise peace policy" of the President.

As two companies of artillery and two battalions of chasseurs sailed from Madrid for the Canaries, they were cheered by the crew of the French training ship Iphigene.

It is stated in New York that the United States is considering the purchase or lease of Somona bay, in San Domingo. The bay lies in the Mora channel between Porto Rico and San Domingo.

The conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives met on the morning of the 6th. No proposition was presented but the tone of the speeches was in form of immediate action.

The Navy Department concluded the purchase on the 5th of four of the ten ships contracted for at the direction of Secretary Long. They are the Morgan Line boats El Rio, El Norte, El Sol and El Cid. The cost of the ten vessels will be about \$6,000,000.

ABADAR CAMP, (south of the Atbara, Nubia), April 5.—A reconnaissance in force, with cavalry, artillery and two Egyptian battalions, to the camp of Mamoud Pasha, this morning, brought the enemy out in force. The fighting lasted from 9 o'clock until 10:30. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. The Dervishes lost about 200.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The war situation has led to a discontinuance of the Presidential public receptions, usually held tri-weekly—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. They have been a source of great delight to the army of sightseers who flock to the Nation's capital.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

Project to Connect Two Distant Lands By Cable.

The longest cable in the world will doubtless be the direct telegraphic connection between England and Australia, for which plans have been submitted to the English Government. The cable will begin on the coast of Cornwall and be laid to Gibraltar (1,198 nautical miles), from there to Sierra Leone, the English possession in New Guinea (2,379 nautical miles), via St.

Helena (810) to Capetown (1,910) from which city a telegraphic connection exists with Natal. From Natal the cable is projected to the island of Mauritius (1,818), from there to the island of Rodriguez (406), then to the Cocos or Keeling Islands directly across the Indian ocean (2,218), from there finally to Perth, the capital of the colony of West Australia.

The companies interested in this cable line, which will have a total length of 13,648 nautical miles, are the East African, the East & South African, the Australian & Asiatic and the China Telegraph Companies.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

Selling at Four and One-Eighth Cents—Coffee Market Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, (per Zealandia).—Our latest telegram of this date advises spot sale, 2,000 bags 96 degrees centrifugals at 4 1/2 cents. Quotations for beet and granulated unchanged Sugar Trust Certificates, common 116 1/2, preferred 107.

Hawaiian coffee.—Market is still very much unsettled with absolutely no demand. We quote nominally for good, 13@14 1/2 cents, prime 15@16 1/2 cents.

Hawaiian rice.—Market absolutely bare, last sale from second hands at 5 1/2 cents. Large quantities of Louisiana coming into the market and for quality equal to island, we quote 4 1/2@4 3/4 cents net. Inferior grades 4 1/2 cents up.

Vessels up and loading.—Bark C. D. Bryant, bark Albert, bark Andrew Welch, bark Mauna Ala, for Honolulu; barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, Kahului.

We remain yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

A Presentation.

At 5 o'clock last evening employees of the Gazette company to the number of about 20, gathered in the counting room. In the presence of this gathering a farewell token was presented W. Savidge, the retiring secretary and bookkeeper. A brief but felicitous address was made by Manager C. G. Ballentyne. Mr. Ballentyne paid a high tribute to the character and services of Mr. Savidge and on behalf of all, expressed regret that the young man was leaving the establishment, and the hope that his future would be successful and happy in every way. Mr. Savidge was touched by the surprise and could only offer his thanks in a few words. The present is a pretty gold locket. On one side is the inscription "Presented to W. Savidge by Employees of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, April 13, 1898." On the other side is the monogram of Mr. Savidge.

Hawaiian Short Stories.

A manner of publication of the Kilo-hana Art League prize stories has finally been decided upon by that organization. Several plans were proposed, but it has been considered best to give the six leading stories in a volume. This book, which will be the first of its kind for the country, will be from the press of Gazette Company and will be a fine piece of printing and bookbinding. It will be remembered that Mrs. Dillingham's story "Kalanani" was awarded first prize. Next came Judge De la Vergne's, "The White Queen." Four others were named in the order of their excellence as esteemed by the committee. The six will be published in the one volume. There will be no other publication of the prize or best stories of the competition.

Stephen Desha.

Rev. S. L. Desha has returned from his Kona trip. He has not yet fully recovered from the blood poisoning caused by injuring his hand with a fish bone. He barely escaped the necessity of an amputation.—Hilo Tribune.

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Handsome
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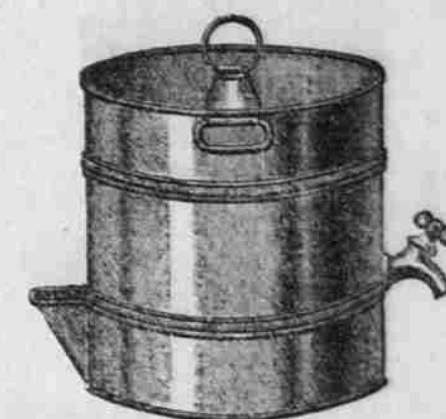
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TALKED REGISTRY

Senator Waterhouse Calls for Correspondence With U. S.

AALA AND MAKIKI PARK BILL

Expenses of President to Washington—House Discusses Wide Tire Act.

SENATE.

Forty-eighth Day, April 12.

The Committee on Commerce are of the opinion that the bill introduced to exempt grape vines and grounds from taxation for ten years will not properly encourage the cultivation of grapes in this country. For this reason they recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill submitted to them and advise that Act 52 of the Provisional Government be amended to properly encourage grape culture.

Senator Waterhouse believes that the registry of vessels bill now in the Senate is unjust in some particulars. The two years' limit of incorporation for ability to secure registration is one of these. The Senator has lived in Honolulu nearly 30 years but his business house has been incorporated less than two years, and were the proposed law enacted he would be unable to secure registration for vessels until the expiration of the time limit. Other corporations and business concerns are in a similar position. For this reason the Senator opposed the bill when it came up for third reading and secured postponement until Wednesday. On the Senator's motion a resolution was adopted requesting the Government to furnish the Senate copies of all the correspondence with the United States on the subject of Hawaiian registry of vessels.

Minister Admon reported that demands to the amount of \$6,782.75, properly verified had been presented and paid from the \$10,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of President Dole and suite to Washington. The balance has been turned into the treasury.

The House bill relating to street grades and sidewalks in Honolulu and Hilo passed second reading.

At 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The first business of the morning was the consideration in second reading of Senate bill 7, while the act. Rep. Isenberg moved for indefinite postponement. This was lost. The second section reads as follows: "The front and rear axles of all vehicles mentioned in this act shall differ in length so that in progressing along a straight course the hind wheels shall not pass over the same ground passed over by the front wheels." Rep. Achi, referring to this asked how the thing would work with a cane wagon? How could a carriage be turned around when built upon such a plan? Reps. Paris and Achi announced the receipt of letters from Hawaii protesting against the bill. Rep. Paris said that the time limit should be set at three years. Within that time everyone could fall in line. The vote on the amendment of Rep. Paris setting the limit at 1901 instead of 1900, stood 6 to 5. The Vice-Speaker voted for the amendment. The bill then passed second reading unanimously. Third reading set for Thursday.

Under suspension of rules Minister Damon read his bill relating to the withdrawal from the Custom House, free of duty of alcohol for the exclusive use of the Queen's Hospital. Passed first reading.

Senate bill 19, relating to parks at Aala and Makiki, read first time and passed. Under suspension of rules the bill was read second time by title and referred to a special committee of three, as follows: Robertson, Achi and Gear.

Rep. Isenberg reported as follows for the committee to whom was referred the powder magazine matter:

"We the committee to whom was referred the resolution regarding the powder magazine, wish to report that we have carefully considered the matter and would recommend that the powder magazine be removed to the Government reef below the old leper hospital as far out as possible and that the sum of \$7,500 be appropriated for a 100 ft. square with a 12 ft. road, leading thereon, a retaining wall for road and site, filling the road and side, material for surface of road and a magazine."

The report was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

The committee submitted with the report, a map showing the position for the magazine, recommended by the committee.

Rep. Wilder presented two reports on House bills 59 and 61, recommending simply that they pass. Rep. Robertson said the reports should show some reason for the recommendation. The Vice-Speaker agreed with Rep. Robertson and referred the reports back to the committee. Rep. Richards appealed from the ruling of the chair but received no support.

Rep. Kaala's request for a week's leave of absence, was granted.

House bill 63, relating to disposition of school tax, read third time and passed unanimously.

House bills 67, 68, 69 and 70 were read second time by title and referred to various committees.

Rep. Robertson introduced the fol-

lowing resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the frequent absence of certain members from the sessions of this House is detrimental to the public interests and derogatory to the dignity of the House.

"Resolved, That the clerk furnish a copy of this resolution to each member enjoining Representatives Achi, Wilder, Atkinson, McCandless, Kaseo, Gear, Robertson, Kaala and Kaulakou." House adjourned at 12 noon.

SENATE.

Forty-ninth Day, April 13.

The Senate passed the registry of vessels bill. Senator Waterhouse moved to indefinitely postpone. On this motion he was supported by Senators Rice and Kaulahane. His motion was lost and Senator Baldwin's motion to pass the bill at third reading, carried. The vote on this motion was the same as on the motion to indefinitely postpone. Minister Cooper replied to the request of the Senate for all correspondence with the United States on the subject of registry of vessels. The Minister read a letter from Minister Sewall, sent at the time of the China case, asking for a statement of the position of the Government on the subject. There was no other correspondence with the United States on the subject. Minister Cooper then stated the condition under the present registry law. In 1893 orders were issued to consuls to discontinue issuing provisional registers. There had never been a law to issue these registers. In July last, when news was received that the annexation treaty had been sent to the Senate, instructions were sent to the Consul General at San Francisco to communicate with the consuls to issue no registers. Within a few days he received a communication from Minister Hatch in Washington advising that instructions issue to consuls to the same effect.

Minister Hatch had been approached by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce who regretted that there was no clause in the annexation treaty to prevent further registration of Hawaiian vessels. Minister Sewall also communicated with the department, and had announced that he had heard from the Chairman of the Commerce Committee calling attention to the absence of any registry regulation in the treaty.

Minister Cooper said the policy of the Government has been in accord with the wishes of the friends of Hawaii. Annexation was by no means assured and it was ill-timed to say Hawaii should show her independence. If annexation should fail the Republic would get enough of independence.

The emergency bridge and road bill passed third reading as did also the House bill defining highways and requiring abutting owners to build sidewalks.

The loan and the special appropriation bills passed second reading. The Public Lands Committee reported on several items, among which was an adverse report on the Diamond Head lighthouse. The item of \$1500 to complete the structure was increased by \$2500 with directions to build a stone or brick foundation, allowing the iron supports to stand. An item of \$36,000 was added and sent to the Public Lands Committee for a new road on Maui.

House bills relating to the disposition of the school tax, the duty on sake and claims against real estate passed first reading, the last named going to the Printing Committee.

At 11:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee, on House Bill 66, amending Chapter 9 of the Penal Code as follows:

"The only amendment contained in the bill to the existing law, is to add after the word 'imprisonment' the words 'at hard labor.' We find that imprisonment without labor is a rare provision in our laws, inconsistent with the present system of criminal administration, and believe that omission from the Penal Code of the words supplied by this bill was an accident.

Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

With a smile on his face Rep. Richards introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that the absence and tardiness of certain members from the sessions of this House is detrimental to the public interests and derogatory to the dignity of the House.

Resolved, that the clerk furnish a copy of this resolution to Representatives Robertson, Kaseo, Atkinson, Wilder and Achi.

As it happened, the representatives mentioned were absent when the resolution was written. When the vote to adopt the resolution was taken, Reps. Robertson and Kaseo were absent. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5.

Rep. Robertson presented a resolution for the Judiciary Committee as follows:

Resolved, that the following items be appropriated in Senate Bill No. 3 from the public treasury to reimburse persons from whom taxes have been collected upon property for which taxes had previously been collected as follows:

RETURN OF DOUBLE TAXES.
1. Bruce Cartwright.....\$ 48
2. Mrs. M. A. Almeida.....\$ 18

336

Referred to the Finance Committee. Notice was given of intention to introduce the following:

Isenberg—"An act to prohibit the erection of barbed wire fences and the placing of barbed wire upon fences in certain places."

Loebenstein—"An act amending Section 7 of Chapter 35, Session Laws of 1888 and Section 11 of Chapter 45, Session Laws of 1890, both being acts to amend and consolidate the law relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks," approved respectively the 11th

day of August, 1888, and the 24th day of October, 1890."

Gear—"An act to amend Section 41 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1890, relating to notice of increase of assessment of taxes."

The reports of both the majority and minority of the Public Lands Committee on Senate Bill 18, relating to estrays recommending that the same be laid on the table and indefinitely postponed, respectively, were read. Both were laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The majority report was as follows: "The object of the bill is to extend the law with reference to the taking up estrays found upon Government roads, now confined to Honolulu, throughout the country."

"We believe that the passage of the bill would work a hardship upon the graziers in many of the districts where large tracts of pasture land are unfenced, and also in cases where the roads run through pasture tracts. It would be unreasonable to force the owners of large tracts of land through which a road runs to fence along both sides of the road in order to save their stock from being impounded."

"Further, experience shows that cattle frequently work their way through the fences, and should they do so with this bill in force as law they be taken up and impounded to the inconvenience and expense of the owners, notwithstanding there is no harm done to any body."

"While it is well enough to have such a law for populous towns, we see no good reason for extending it to pastoral districts."

The minority report was of the same nature.

House Bill 60, relating to the importation and sale of opium read third time and further consideration deferred one week from date.

Senate Bill 24 read second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 71, relating to withdrawal of alcohol for the Queen's Hospital, read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House Bill 66, relating to assault and battery, read second time and passed. Third reading set for Wednesday.

Second reading of Senate Bill 18, relating to pounds and estrays. Majority report recommending that the bill be laid on the table, adopted.

Rep. Gear addressed the following questions to the acting Minister of the Interior:

Will you kindly furnish the House of Representatives with a list of the bidders and the amounts bid for excavating the hard coral in a slip to be constructed in the harbor of Honolulu (Richards street slip).

Also kindly give the reason for not awarding the contract to the lowest bidder.

Will you also state how much has been expended for such excavating up to March 31st, 1898, and how much the Superintendent of Public Works estimates will be required to finish said excavating in accordance with the specifications required for those submitting tenders for such work.

Also please state what time limit if any was required from those submitting tenders for such work and what time the Superintendent of Public Works estimate will be required to complete said work.

DIED ABOARD SHIP.

A Young Priest Succumbs En Route to the Hospital.

Just after leaving Lahaina yesterday morning, Father Aloysius Lortean, a priest of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died on the Mauna Loa. He was only 26 years of age, and his work was just beginning to tell.

Father Aloysius came here two and one-half years ago. He was a devout novice, and went to Hilo immediately after his arrival, to spend a year in deep study. He then returned to Honolulu, was ordained and sent to Honaunau in South Kona, there to work among the people. He did well and gained many friends. A year ago he preached a sermon here in native.

His health began to fail him a short time ago, and an attack of pneumonia coming on, he was ordered to the hospital in Honolulu. He died as already detailed. Father Victor, who accompanied him, was by his side when the last spark of life disappeared.

Upon arrival, the body was placed in charge of undertaker Ed. A. Williams. The funeral will take place from the Catholic cathedral this morning.

At 8 a. m. there will be a high requiem mass by the bishop.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

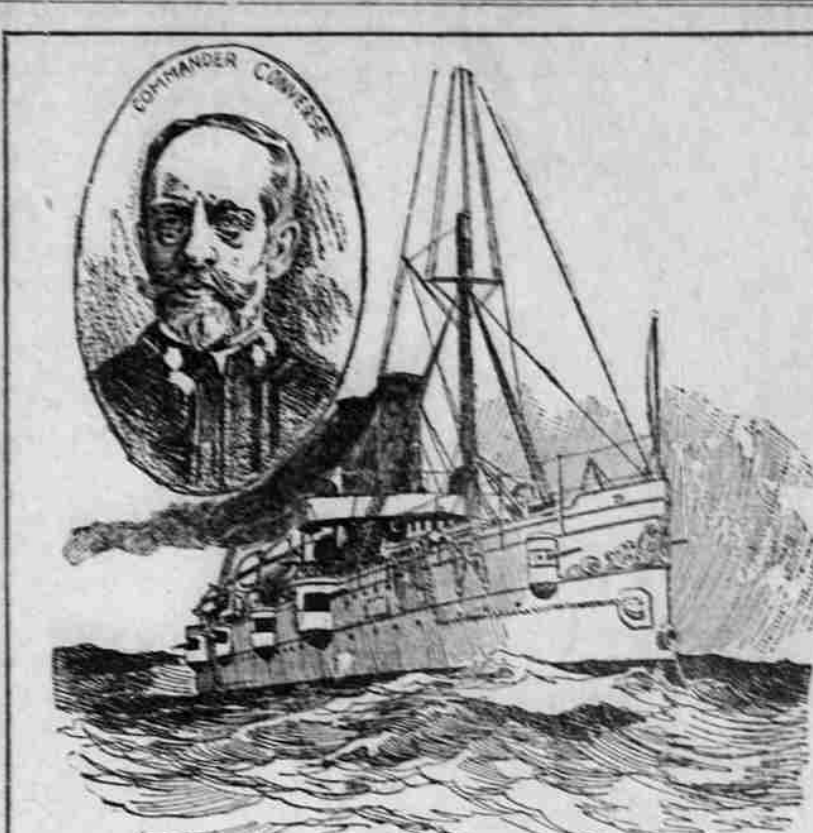
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Yes, but SCHILLING'S BEST is worth more than twice as much, because it does more work and does no harm—as alum and other cheap baking powders do.

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Store, and get our clerks to show you our

Pretty assortment of novelties in foot covering.

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Prices are not "Less than cost of

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PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

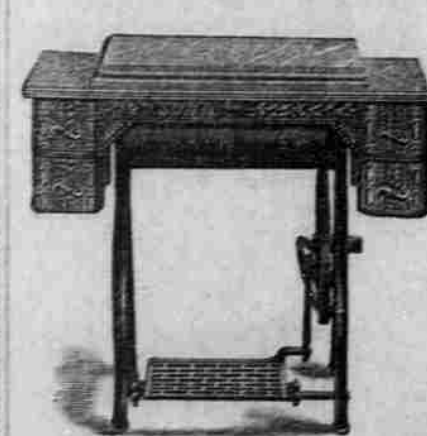
I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,
A. LIDGATE.

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Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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It saves doctor's bills.

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TIMELY TOPICS

March 31, 1898.

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Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

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Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

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We invite inspection.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

THE WAR SITUATION.

While war between Spain and the United States appears to be inevitable, President McKinley intends to avoid it if possible. He withholds his message to Congress, in order to keep the matter in his own hands. He evidently hopes that at the last moment Spain, convinced of the certainty of war, unless she yields, will consent to the independence of Cuba on terms. This may happen, but appears to be improbable. The moment the President sends his message to Congress, he virtually gives to that body the responsibility of declaring offensive action. And Congress is prepared to act. The dispatches indicate that it is even disposed to allow the President to act on his own judgment.

The only possible escape from immediate war, is an armistice, which it will be difficult to obtain, or the yielding of Spain which is possible, but improbable. Still this may be the "unexpended" at the last moment.

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION.

The grounds upon which a nation intervenes in the affairs of another nation, are the protection of the intervening nation from imminent danger, the need of protecting the stage interfered with from imminent danger, the protection of treaty rights; the request of another nation for intervention; the preservation of the balance of power; interference to suppress revolution; and finally the interests of humanity.

Upon this ground of humanity mainly, it is believed that President McKinley will recommend to Congress an active interference in Cuban matters, if he does make any positive recommendations.

The writers on International Law do not regard with much favor interference on the ground of humanity, as it opens the door to much abuse. During the American civil war, upon very exaggerated reports being received in England from the battlefields of the Federals and Confederates, suggestions were made in Parliament to the Government that it interfere in the interests of humanity. It was for a time, generally believed in Great Britain that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most abominable atrocities.

In 1877 Great Britain, France and Russia intervened on behalf of the Greeks, who were being cruelly exterminated by the Turks. Even the United States, under the eloquence of Henry Clay in the American Senate, were disposed to join in the intervention.

The Great Powers intervened again in 1890, and stopped the persecutions and massacre of Christians in the district of Mount Lebanon.

All of these interventions though not strictly legal, had a moral justification, and the public opinion of the world approved of them.

In 1861 England and Spain undertook to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that Mexico refused to pay British and Spanish creditors. But when it was apparent that Napoleon III. was using their intervention to strengthen the cause of imperialism, they withdrew their forces, and this, with the declaration of the United States, that the Monroe doctrine must be respected by the French, caused the downfall and death of Maximilian.

The application of the doctrine of intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs, is not free from embarrassment, because of the permanent political interest of the American people in Cuba. Any intervention, even on the ground of humanity has been open to the suspicion of being a mere pretext to gain political advantages. For this reason, President McKinley has taken a course which has dissipated such suspicions among the European Powers. In doing so, he has finally obtained their respect, and even approval.

Great Britain openly approves of it. Germany, Russia and France respect his course. Indeed, they clearly see that events during the last 36 years have decided the fate of Cuba. As one of the writers on International Law says: "When states do intervene, they should make it clear to all concerned that their voice must be attended to and their wishes carried out."

BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM.

In reading the statement about the progress the people of Mexico are making in political and industrial development, under the administration of President Diaz, we are tempted to utter the treacherous opinion that a benevolent horticultural despot of the same kind is needed here. Diaz has clear

ideas about what the Mexicans need. He knows that if left to themselves they will make slow progress. He, therefore, under a Republican form of government, exercises, nearly if not entirely, an absolute despotism.

When a community is drifting about and has lost its bearings on labor and industrial problems a benevolent despot may be providential. It was this benevolent despotism of Napoleon I. that created the great sugar beet industry of France. He knew that his Parliament was not equal to the task of managing it. So he took it into his own hands.

Napoleon III. finding in 1861, that the oyster industry of France was in danger of destruction from the want of intelligent management on the part of the oystermen, undertook to enforce some benevolent despotism. The oyster supply of the bay of Marennes decreased from 30,000,000 per year to 2,000,000. The fishermen were in despair. The Emperor sent a scientist to the United States, who carefully studied the oyster beds of that country. He made his report and recommended a novel method of propagating oysters. It was at once put in operation. The fishermen waited years for results. The benevolent despot extended the plan to all of the oyster beds. In about 20 years the industry was restored and the supply is now equal to the increasing demands of the markets. Benevolent despots have their high uses.

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity befalls us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet." It is our fate.

Even under democratic institutions, the value of despotism in organization is common, if not absolutely necessary, in the highly successful private enterprises. The men who manage great railway corporations, great insurance companies, great banks, great industrial enterprises are and must be despots. In a multitude of ignorant counselors there is always foolishness. One well equipped man, with the gift of organization, and with executive power is worth a hundred men, who do not have these gifts.

The history of industrial development is the history of undertakings of men, who could not agree in pursuing measures, and ruined their enterprises, only to be followed by some one man who acted on his own judgment with celerity and force, and commanded success.

On our industrial side, the presence of a benevolent despot, of the right kind, would make some wholesome readjustments of our labor relations, to the benefit of all.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This day is the anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

There can be no better commemoration of it than by repeating an extract from a speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes, by Castellar, on the question of the emancipation of the slaves under Spanish rule. It is regarded by some as one of the choicest specimens of rhetoric in all literature, in its description of Lincoln's career.

"I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has been invoked for the perpetration of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have a figure so grand, because as evil disappears, so also disappears heroism. I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great obstinate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and like the desert sublime; growing up among those primeval forests, which with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and with their murmurs a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later a woodman with ax and arm felling the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fletters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among a free people he fought for the country and was raised by his fellow citizens to the Congress in Washington, and by the Nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slave owners uttered their war cry, and the slaves their groans of despair—the wood cutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral

height of our time, and strong and serene with his conscience and his thought; before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico. In his hands the river country; he arms 2,000,000 of men, gathers 500,000 horses, sends his artillery 1,200 miles in a week from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of Tennessee; fights more than 600 battles; revives before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Caesar; and, after emancipating 6,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers, at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement; over which men shall eternally shed tears, and God his benediction!"

One of the model biographies of modern times is that of Lincoln written by his law partner, Herndon. It is the simple story of his life, presenting his defects and virtues, presenting even the ugly facts of his life, as well as those which entitle him to the consecration in history which Castellar gives to him. Many biographies of the unusual Lincoln have been written, of the supernatural hero, who seemed to be without human passions. These biographies provoked Ruskin to say with a sneer: "The lives in which the public are interested are hardly ever worth writing." This of Herndon's (to be found in the Library) is the one that should be placed before children.

Ten days before the assassination, the writer met Wilkes Booth on the corner of Fifth avenue and 10th street, New York City. He was engaged in conversation with the daughter of a prominent Republican Senator. She was making a visit to friends in the city, and had been followed by Booth from Washington. He stood in a striking, but easy attitude, with his hand on an iron fence rail. The writer knowing the lady personally, and Booth by sight, noticed them, as they stood together for a few moments and then parted. Two weeks afterwards, Booth, the assassin, was hiding on the Rappahannock river, and the writer saw the body of Lincoln carried in funeral procession passed the spot where the assassin stood in New York City.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

Articles contraband are those which are directly and immediately used in war, such as arms, ammunition, naval stores. But every article used by fighting men, such as food, clothing, matches, contribute more or less to aid in prosecuting war, so that it becomes more difficult as the art of war develops to define strictly what things are really contraband. So long as vessels moved by wind, and not by steam, coal was not held to be contraband. At present every war vessel would be helpless without it, so it is now regarded as contraband, if it is to be used for war purposes, but the nations are not agreed about it. The United States and England hold that it is "occasional contraband," that is, if it is to be sold for war purposes, it is contraband, and if not, then there is no violation of neutrality in selling it to a belligerent. But France declares that coal is not contraband. Some other States, including Russia, take the same view. So that there is really no agreement of a general character. Hawaii, as a neutral State, could not permit the sale of powder and guns to either of the belligerents, but she could, if she adopted the British and American rules, allow a quantity of coal to be sold to a warship, sufficient to take her home, or to another port.

There is much difference of opinion also among the nations, as to the character of food. If it is being carried directly to a navy or garrison, it may be regarded as contraband. If it is being transported for the consumption of non-combatants, it is not. The French, during their war with the Chinese, declared that rice was contraband. Afterwards they abandoned the claim. The British courts once declared cheese to be contraband, when it was being taken directly to the port of Brest, to be used by the French army.

It is generally conceded that the subjects of a neutral State may sell contraband of war to the agents of a belligerent, if it is to be delivered away from the neutral port. In the event of war, any firm in Honolulu may sell arms and ammunition to an agent of the United States or Spain, if the articles are to be delivered in a spot not within the neutral territory, but the articles are subject to capture after they leave the neutral port. During the Franco-Prussian war, enormous quantities of war material was sold in the United States to the French Government. While French warships could not be equipped in an American port, yet French agents were allowed to purchase any quantity of war material and ship it away, subject to capture by the German vessels.

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An Ex-Chief Justice With a Remarkable Record.

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As appears in locals today, Judge Thomas Smith, retiring chief justice of New Mexico, was tendered last evening a farewell banquet by the citizens of Las Vegas.

The Optic feels that it would be difficult in duty, did it not take this occasion to voice the sentiment of the entire community, and we believe the sentiments of the better elements of all New Mexico, in approval of Judge Smith's administration as the chief justice of this Territory.

No man has ever occupied the position of judge of this judicial district, to whom the people bear a debt of deeper gratitude. When he came to the bench, a little more than four years ago, there reigned confusion worse confounded, in all this section of New Mexico. Life nor property was secure. Red-handed perpetrators of outrage were banded together in well known organizations defying law and terrorizing the community. No man could call his life his own, and he held his property only so long as some stronger or more cunning man did not wish to take it. As a feeble resistance to this state of affairs, an atrocious murderer had been swung to a telegraph pole in the principal street of Best Las Vegas; but the general feeling was that his death had been accomplished by those who feared his confessions on trial, rather than by an outraged community demanding a life for life. Fence cutting, barn burning, cattle stealing, midnight assassinations—these were the things which characterized north-eastern New Mexico generally, and San Miguel county particularly. Of course, capital withdrawal, property was put upon the market regardless of value, visitors ceased to arrive, taxes were not paid, and the darkest night of depression settled upon this section, known since the occupation of New Mexico by American domination.

How is it now? Everything has changed. Law and order abound. Unlawful organizations have been abandoned. Perpetrators of outrage sleep in the grave or wear the penitentiary stripe. Life and property are as safe in this section of New Mexico as in the most favored portions of the populous east. The tide of prosperity has again set our way. Capital is returning to its accustomed haunts. No man fears for his life or his possessions, and all this has been accomplished within the narrow bounds of four consecutive years. And now has this change been wrought?

New Mexico has had a chief justice who, in his official capacity, has known no friends and feared no enemies, who knew his duty and knowing dared perform, who made the law a terror to evil doers, who required the discharge of his whole duty from every county and court official, from every juror and every witness.

Such has been Judge Thomas Smith, to whom this section of New Mexico last night showed its appreciation of a boundless debt of gratitude.

The following extract from a letter written to Judge Smith by a leading attorney of central New Mexico, opposed to him politically and sectionally, gives voice to the sentiment well-nigh universal in the Territory, and which has been strengthened and reinforced by the utterances of the Bar in every portion of the Fourth judicial district. The latter says:

"I see that the President has named your successor, and I only hope that he will so administer the affairs of his office as to be a worthy successor to yourself."

"I think I only voice the best sentiment of New Mexico when I say that I believe that you accomplished more good for law and order in New Mexico during your term of office than has ever been accomplished by any one man in New Mexico, and if the President could only have had the wisdom to have continued you for four more years, I am quite sure that the percent-

age of crime in New Mexico would have been lessened seventy-five per cent. I feel that you are entitled to the thanks of every decent man, woman and child in the Territory for your fearless course in vindicating the majesty of the law and in the determination that the laws that were made should be respected."

Justice Smith is the son of the late Governor Smith, twice elected chief executive of Virginia and widely known in political circles before the war.

RACE HORSES.

Notes on Speedy Animals Known in Honolulu.

Telephone, the horse which made such a bad showing in the pacing race last Saturday, has no record, but finished on the wheel of the winner in a 2:16½ heat on the Coast as a three-year-old. Telephone is now four years old and on June 11th will have a new driver. The horse is said to have shown some fast trials.

A turf paper says that Searchlight, 2:09½, won more races in 1897 than any other horse and is now a better and faster horse than ever. Wela Ka Hao was second to Searchlight in a very fast race in Southern California.

One of the horses being brought here by H. Agnew for June 11th is Loupe, 2:09½, which with Lady Indigo, now owned by W. C. Wilder of this city, took the first prize as driving team at the big San Francisco horse show. A few months ago W. Cunningham was negotiating for Loupe, but secured Wela Ka Hao instead.

Our Dick, 2:10¼, said to be on the way here in the Agnew shipment, has been off the track for three years. It is said that Mr. Agnew has along also the well known trotter Flora G.

If there is a free for all here on June 11th with a good purse there will be a royal race. It is evident that someone is after the scalp of Wela Ka Hao, 2:12¼. However, Mr. Cunningham seems to have all the confidence in the world in the ability of his horse to hold his own against all comers.

Molokai Trip.

The legislative joint committee has set next Friday as the day for departure upon a voyage of inspection to the Molokai Settlement. The Board of Health will go along instead of waiting till next month for its regular semi-annual trip. As the party will be a large one, only a few outside those admitted to the list on official recognition will be permitted aboard the steamer. The privileged outsiders will likely be limited to medical men and representatives of newspapers.

Dr. Staley Departs.

Miss Staley, a daughter of the late Bishop Staley, so well known here, was a passenger for San Francisco on the Rio de Janeiro last night. As is well known by her friends here, Miss Staley is in the medical mission work in India. She has received a year's furlough, the remainder of which she will spend in England, whither she is bound now.

On Tuesday night Miss Staley made a short address to a party-full of people at the home of P. H. Dodge on Emma street. Miss Staley dwelt particularly on the condition of women in

Members of Consul General Baldano's family have bidden good-bye to their neighbors and are packing their household goods, preparatory to leaving New York at any moment. It is said that the French Consulate will assume control of the affairs of the Spanish Consulate.

Woman's Friend

The Great Medicine that Gives Nerve Strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Blood Rich and Pure, Creates an Appetite and Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality.

"I feel that I ought to write a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has done great things for me. I was in a delicate condition and was sick at my stomach and constipated. I tried remedies highly recommended for female weaknesses, but the medicines brought on other troubles. I was so weak I could not attend to my household duties, and I then determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken this medicine a short time I began to gain strength. I

Grew Stronger Each Day

until I was able to work all day without any inconvenience. I have taken Hood's Pills for constipation, and I am better today than I have been for five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills I feel rested in the morning. I am less nervous and am sure I have richer and purer blood. I have always been bothered with scrofula, but now I am rid of it. Before my last child was born I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my girl baby was fat and strong, while my other child was not well and lived to be only two years old." Miss E. F. DEAR, Box 419, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared, 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

THE WAR SITUATION.

While war between Spain and the United States appears to be inevitable, President McKinley intends to avoid it, if possible. He withholds his message to Congress, in order to keep the matter in his own hands. He evidently hopes that at the last moment Spain, convinced of the certainty of war, unless she yields, will consent to the independence of Cuba on terms. This may happen, but appears to be improbable. The moment the President sends his message to Congress, he virtually gives to that body the responsibility of declaring offensive action. And Congress is prepared to act. The dispatches indicate that it is even disposed to allow the President to act on his own judgment.

The only possible escape from immediate war, is an armistice, which it will be difficult to obtain, or the yielding of Spain which is possible, but improbable. Still this may be the "unexpected" at the last moment.

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION.

The grounds upon which a nation intervenes forcibly in the affairs of another nation, are the protection of the intervening nation from imminent danger; the need of protecting the state interfered with from imminent danger; the protection of treaty rights; the request of another nation for intervention; the preservation of the balance of power; interference to suppress revolution; and finally the interests of humanity.

Upon this ground of humanity mainly, it is believed that President McKinley will recommend to Congress an active interference in Cuban matters, if he does make any positive recommendations.

The writers on International Law do not regard with much favor interference on the ground of humanity, as it opens the door to much abuse. During the American civil war, upon very exaggerated reports being received in England from the battlefields of the Federals and Confederates, suggestions were made in Parliament to the Government that it interfere in the interests of humanity. It was for a time, generally believed in Great Britain that the Federal soldiers were guilty of the most abominable atrocities.

In 1827 Great Britain, France and Russia interfered on behalf of the Greeks, who were being cruelly exterminated by the Turks. Even the United States, under the eloquence of Henry Clay in the American Senate, were disposed to join in the intervention.

The Great Powers intervened again in 1869, and stopped the persecutions and massacre of Christians in the district of Mount Lebanon.

All of these interventions though not strictly legal, had a moral justification, and the public opinion of the world approved of them.

In 1861 England and Spain undertook to intervene in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that Mexico refused to pay British and Spanish creditors. But when it was apparent that Napoleon III. was using their intervention to strengthen the cause of Imperialism, they withdrew their forces, and this, with the declaration of the United States, that the Monroe doctrine must be respected by the French, caused the downfall and death of Maximilian.

The application of the doctrine of intervention by the United States in Cuban affairs, is not free from embarrassment, because of the permanent political interest of the American people in Cuba. Any intervention, even on the ground of humanity has been open to the suspicion of being a mere pretext to gain political advantages. For this reason, President McKinley has taken a course which has disarmed such suspicions among the European Powers. In doing so, he has finally obtained their respect, and even approval.

Great Britain openly approves of it. Germany, Russia and France respect his course. Indeed, they clearly see that events during the last 50 years have decided the fate of Cuba. As one of the writers on International Law says: "When states do intervene, they should make it clear to all concerned that their voice must be attended to and their wishes carried out."

BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM.

In reading the statement about the progress the people of Mexico are making in political and industrial development, under the administration of President Diaz, we are tempted to utter the treasonable opinion that a benevolent horticultural despot of the same kind is needed here. Diaz has clear

ideas about what the Mexicans need. He knows that if left to themselves they will make slow progress. He, therefore, under a Republican form of government, exercises, nearly if not entirely, an absolute despotism.

When a community is drifting about and has lost its bearings on labor and industrial problems a benevolent despot may be Providential. It was this benevolent despotism of Napoleon I. that created the great sugar beet industry of France. He knew that his Parliament was not equal to the task of managing it. So he took it into his own hands.

Napoleon III. finding in 1861, that the oyster industry of France was in danger of destruction from the want of intelligent management on the part of the oystermen, undertook to enforce some benevolent despotism. The oyster supply of the bay of Marennes decreased from 80,000,000 per year to 3,000,000. The fishermen were in despair. The Emperor sent a scientist to the United States, who carefully studied the oyster beds of that country. He made his report and recommended a novel method of propagating oysters. It was at once put in operation. The fishermen waited years for results. The benevolent despot extended the plan to all of the oyster beds. In about 20 years the industry was restored and the supply is now equal to the increasing demands of the markets. Benevolent despots have their high uses.

Perhaps it is our destiny to drift along like the people of the British West Indies, and if an industrial calamity hurts us, we can humbly say with the Turk who is a fatalist, "Kismet." It is our fate.

Even under democratic institutions, the value of despotism in organization is common, if not absolutely necessary, in the highly successful private enterprises. The men who manage great railway corporations, great insurance companies, great banks, great industrial enterprises are and must be despots. In a multitude of ignorant counsellors there is always foolishness. One well equipped man, with the gift of organization, and with executive power is worth a hundred men, who do not have these gifts.

The history of industrial development is the history of undertakings of men, who could not agree in pursuing measures, and ruined their enterprises, only to be followed by some one man who acted on his own judgment with celerity and force, and commanded success.

On our industrial side, the presence of a benevolent despot, of the right kind, would make some wholesome readjustments of our labor relations, to the benefit of all.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This day is the anniversary of the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

There can be no better commemoration of it than by repeating an extract from a speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes, by Castellar, on the question of the emancipation of the slaves under Spanish rule. It is regarded by some as one of the choicest specimens of rhetoric in all literature, in its description of Lincoln's career:

"I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have a figure so grand, because as evil disappears, so also disappears heroism. I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin in Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great obstinate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and like the desert sublime; growing up among those primeval forests, which with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and with their murmurs a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later a woodman with ax and arm felling the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of feters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among a free people he fought for the country and was raised by his fellow citizens to the Congress in Washington, and by the Nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slave owners uttered their war cry, and the slaves their groans of despair—the wood cutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral

height of our time, and strong and serene with his conscience and his thought, before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands the river country; he arms 2,000,000 of men, gathers 300,000 horses, sends his artillery 1,200 miles in a week from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of Tennessee; fights more than 600 battles; revives before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Caesar; and, after emancipating 6,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers, at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement; over which men shall eternally shed tears, and God his benediction!"

One of the model biographies of modern times is that of Lincoln written by his law partner, Herndon. It is the simple story of his life, presenting his defects and virtues, presenting even the ugly facts of his life, as well as those which entitle him to the consecration in history which Castellar gives to him. Many biographies of the unreal Lincoln have been written, of the supernatural hero, who seemed to be without human passions. These biographies provoked Ruskin to say with a sneer: "The lives in which the public are interested are hardly ever worth writing." This of Herndon's (to be found in the Library) is the one that should be placed before children.

Ten days before the assassination, the writer met Wilkes Booth on the corner of Fifth avenue and 10th street, New York City. He was engaged in conversation with the daughter of a prominent Republican Senator. She was making a visit to friends in the city, and had been followed by Booth from Washington. He stood in a striking, but easy attitude, with his hand on an iron fence rail. The writer knowing the lady personally, and Booth by sight, noticed them, as they stood together for a few moments and then parted. Two weeks afterwards, Booth, the assassin, was hiding on the Rappahannock river, and the writer saw the body of Lincoln carried in funeral procession passed the spot where the assassin stood in New York City.

"CONTRABAND OF WAR."

Articles contraband are those which are directly and immediately used in war, such as arms, ammunition, naval stores. But every article used by fighting men, such as food, clothing, matches, contribute more or less to aid in prosecuting war, so that it becomes more difficult as the art of war develops to define strictly what things are really contraband. So long as vessels moved by wind, and not by steam, coal was not held to be contraband. At present every war vessel would be helpless without it, so it is now regarded as contraband, if it is to be used for war purposes, but the nations are not agreed about it. The United States and England hold that it is "occasional contraband," that is, if it is to be sold for war purposes, it is contraband, and if not, then there is no violation of neutrality in selling it to a belligerent.

But France declares that coal is not contraband. Some other States, including Russia, take the same view. So that there is really no agreement of a general character. Hawaii, as a neutral State, could not permit the sale of powder and guns to either of the belligerents, but she could, if she adopted the British and American rules, allow a quantity of coal to be sold to a warship, sufficient to take her home, or to another port.

There is much difference of opinion also among the nations, as to the character of food. If it is being carried directly to a navy or garrison, it may be regarded as contraband. If it is being transported for the consumption of non-combatants, it is not. The French, during their war with the Chinese, declared that rice was contraband. Afterwards they abandoned the claim. The British courts once declared cheese to be contraband, when it was being taken directly to the port of Brest, to be used by the French army.

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As appears in locals today, Judge Thomas Smith, retiring chief justice of New Mexico, was tendered last evening a farewell banquet by the citizens of Las Vegas.

The Optic feels that it would be derelict in duty, did it not take this occasion to voice the sentiment of the entire community, and we believe the sentiments of the better elements of all New Mexico, in approval of Judge Smith's administration as the chief justice of this Territory.

No man has ever occupied the position of judge of this judicial district, to whom the people bear a debt of deeper gratitude. When he came to the bench, a little more than four years ago, there reigned confusion worse confounded, in all this section of New Mexico. Life nor property was secure. Red-handed perpetrators of crime were banded together in well known organizations defying law and terrorizing the community. No man could call his life his own, and he held his property only so long as some stronger or more cunning man did not wish to take it. As a feeble resistance to this state of affairs, an atrocious murder had been swung to a telegraph pole in the principal street of East Las Vegas; but the general feeling was that his death had been accomplished by those who feared his confessions on trial, rather than by an outraged community demanding a life for life. Fence cutting, barn burning, cattle stealing, midnight assassinations—these were the things which characterized north-eastern New Mexico generally, and San Miguel county particularly. Of course, capital withdrawal, property was put upon the market regardless of value, visitors ceased to arrive, taxes were not paid, and the darkest night of depression settled upon this section, known since the occupation of New Mexico by American domination.

How is it now? Everything has changed. Law and order abound. Unlawful organizations have been abandoned. Perpetrators of outrage sleep in the grave or wear the penitentiary stripe. Life and property are as safe in this section of New Mexico as in the most favored portions of the populous east. The tide of prosperity has again set our way. Capital is returning to its accustomed haunts. No man fears for his life or his possessions. And all this has been accomplished within the narrow bounds of four consecutive years. And now has this change been wrought?

New Mexico has had a chief justice who, in his official capacity, has known no friends and feared no enemies, who knew his duty and knowing dared perform, who made the law a terror to evil doers, who required the discharge of his whole duty from every juror and every witness.

Such has been Judge Thomas Smith, to whom this section of New Mexico last night showed its appreciation of a boundless debt of gratitude.

The following extract from a letter written to Judge Smith by a leading attorney of central New Mexico, opposed to him politically and sectionally, gives voice to the sentiment well-nigh universal in the Territory, and which has been strengthened and reinforced by the utterances of the Bar in every portion of the Fourth judicial district. The latter says:

"I feel that the President has named your successor, and I only hope that he will so administer the affairs of his office as to be a worthy successor to yourself."

"I think I only voice the best sentiment of New Mexico when I say that I believe that you accomplished more good for law and order in New Mexico during your term of office than has ever been accomplished by any one man in New Mexico, and if the President could only have had the wisdom to have continued you for four more years, I am quite sure that the percent-

age of crime in New Mexico would have been lessened seventy-five per cent. I feel that you are entitled to the thanks of every decent man, woman and child in the Territory for your fearless course in vindicating the majesty of the law and in the determination that the laws that were made should be respected."

Justice Smith is the son of the late Governor Smith, twice elected chief executive of Virginia and widely known in political circles before the war.

RACE HORSES.

Notes on Speedy Animals Known in Honolulu.

Telephone, the horse which made such a bad showing in the pacing race last Saturday, has no record, but finished on the wheel of the winner in a 2:15 1/4 heat on the Coast as a three-year-old. Telephone is now four years old and on June 11th will have a new driver. The horse is said to have shown some fast trials.

A turf paper says that Searchlight, 2:09 1/4, won more races in 1897 than any other horse and is now a better and faster horse than ever. Wela Ka Hao was second to Searchlight in a very fast race in Southern California.

One of the horses being brought here by H. Agnew for June 11th is Loupe, 2:09 1/4, which with Lady Indigo, now owned by W. C. Wilder of this city, took the first prize as driving team at the big San Francisco horse show. A few months ago W. Cunningham was negotiating for Loupe, but secured Wela Ka Hao instead.

Our Dick, 2:10 1/4, said to be on the way here in the Agnew shipment, has been off the track for three years. It is said that Mr. Agnew has along also the well known trotter Flora G.

If there is a free for all here on June 11th with a good purse there will be a royal race. It is evident that someone is after the scalp of Wela Ka Hao, 2:12 1/4. However, Mr. Cunningham seems to have all the confidence in the world in the ability of his horse to hold his own against all comers.

Molokai Trip.

The legislative joint committee has set next Friday as the day for departure upon a voyage of inspection to the Molokai Settlement. The Board of Health will go along instead of waiting till next month for its regular semi-annual trip. As the party will be a large one, only a few outside those admitted to the list on official recognition will be permitted aboard the steamer. The privileged outsiders will likely be limited to medical men and representatives of newspapers.

Dr. Staley Departs.

Miss Staley, a daughter of the late Bishop Staley, so well known here, was a passenger for San Francisco on the Rio de Janeiro last night. As is well known by her friends here, Miss Staley is in the medical mission work in India. She has received a year's furlough, the remainder of which she will spend in England, whither she is bound now.

On Tuesday night Miss Staley made a short address to a parlor-full of people at the home of P. H. Dodge on Emma street. Miss Staley dwelt particularly on the condition of women in

Members of Consul General Baldassano's family have bidden good-bye to their neighbors and are packing their household goods, preparatory to leaving New York at any moment. It is said that the French Consulate will assume control of the affairs of the Spanish Consulate.

Woman's Friend

The Great Medicine that Gives Nerve Strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes the Blood Rich and Pure, Creates an Appetite and Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality.

"I feel that I ought to write a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has done great things for me. I was in a delicate condition and was sick at my stomach and constipated. I tried remedies highly recommended for female weaknesses, but the medicines brought on other troubles. I was so weak I could not attend to my household duties, and I then determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken this medicine a short time I began to gain strength. I

Crow Stronger Each Day
until I was able to work all day without any inconvenience. I have taken Hood's Pills for constipation, and I am better today than I have been for five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills I feel rested in the morning. I am less nervous and am sure I have richer and purer blood. I have always been bothered with scrofula, but now I am rid of it. Before my last child was born I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my girl baby was fat and strong, while my other child was not well and lived to be only two years old." Mrs. E. F. DEAL, Box 419, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills
are purely vegetable, carefully prepared, 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL TAX BILL

Meets With Some Opposition in the Senate.

NEW AMENDMENT TO TAX LAWS

Appropriation Bills—Minister Sewall Sends Message of Thanks to Legislature.

SENATE.

Fifteenth Day, April 14.

The members gathered slowly and the Senate was not ready for business until 10:20 o'clock.

A communication was received from the House confining the Senate to the bill relating to pounds and surpluses had been laid on the table.

Senator Brown read a petition from 50 persons of the Oahu Railroad Company representing \$2,000,000 protesting against any legislation shutting out the Railroad from what privileges on the harbor. The petition was referred to the Committee having the wharf bill in consideration.

The House bill, providing for paying school taxes into the public treasury directly as a Government realization instead of being held as a special deposit, came up on second reading. At the present time there is a special school fund of over \$95,000 in the treasury. On a motion to pass the bill, Senator McCandless moved to lay on the table on the ground that the bill was looking in the direction of centralization to which he is opposed. Under existing conditions, he said, the money from the several districts for school tax must be expended in the district in which it was collected. Were the bill passed the Government could spend it where they pleased. It was all very well for Honolulu where the district could see that the schools received.

After explanations by Minister Damon and Cooper of the interior of the system of book-keeping necessitated by the existing acts, the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The same bill was read by title and went to the Commerce Committee. The House bill relating to claims against estates of deceased persons was read by title and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to amend the act relating to appeals and bills of exceptions came up on second reading and passed. Third reading was set for Monday.

The report of the special committee on the bill in regard to Schedule B was taken up with the bill. The committee offered a further amendment that nothing contained in section 68 "shall be construed to authorize the Tax Assessor to demand the return authorized by this section from any person, copartnership or corporation whose business consists solely in the buying and selling of merchandise." It was explained that this amendment sustained the division of the Executive last year. The bill then passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

General appropriation bill 4 was taken up. An item amounting to \$6,600 for bridges in general on Kauai and an item of \$700 for Waikaele bridge on Kauai were inserted as was an item of \$2,500 for expenses of the Bureau of Immigration. The bill then passed by sections and went to the committee on enrollment and revision.

At 11:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Isenberg introduced his bill relating to barbed wire fences and barbed wire on fences and Rep. Robertson followed suit with his bill relating to the decent of property.

Rep. Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce an act to relieve the Sailor's Home Society of taxes and another relating to the carrying of mail by coasting vessels.

Rep. Wilder read three reports that for length, must surely have satisfied the members who, early in the week, objected to the handling in of reports for passage, indefinite postponement or laying on the table, of certain bills without further comment.

In regard to House bill 53, relating to fraud in sale of foreign goods in the Republic of Hawaii, the Committee on Commerce recommends passage without amendment. "This Act is aimed to promote honesty in business dealings and to promote and protect Island production and manufacture. It is clearly an imposition and fraud upon the purchaser to have the quality or make of goods misrepresented in the way sought to be guarded against by this Act. The bill is calculated as above stated, to protect and foster Island manufacture and produce, and it has a commendable end and one which has already induced considerable legislation.

The second report was on House bill 51, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of rents." The committee recommended passage of the act. The report in part is as follows: "In the opinion of the committee the method of enforcing rent by distraining the goods of the tenant gives undue power to the landlord and is likely to lead to abuses and also occasionally to positive breaches of peace. Many of the State legislatures have established this method of procedure, and we are of the opinion that the landlord will have sufficient protection by suit for the recovery of rent."

The third report of the Commerce Committee was on House bill 51, "An

Act to amend Section 14 and 15 of Chapter 44 of the Session Laws of 1892" and to repeal Sections 17 and 18 of said Laws, relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. The committee recommended indefinite postponement.

There was some discussion on this report. Rep. Wilder, after reading his report, signed his own name thereto and then took it to Rep. Isenberg for his signature. Rep. Richards, the minority of the committee, objected and moved that the report be not accepted. Rep. Lobenstein took the same stand. Rep. Wilder apologized, saying that he thought he and Mr. Isenberg had already signed it. There was more objection and Rep. Wilder arose, asking under suspension of rules, to again read the report. This was not favorably received. The Speaker ruled that the report should be allowed, as Mr. Wilder had explained matters.

All three reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bills. Rep. Isenberg asked leave of absence from 11 a. m. for the rest of the day. Granted.

Minister Cooper presented answers to questions propounded by Rep. Achi. 1. "A large amount of additional work was imposed on both Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Reynolds from the time of Mr. R. W. Meyer's death."

2. "Mr. Reynolds has not thus far received additional compensation for these services but, owing to the expense he has incurred in making visits to the leper settlement, an allowance of \$50 per month has been voted to cover his expenses."

In view of the largely increased work which has devolved on Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Reynolds, an increase of salary has been asked for them.

3. "Mr. Hassinger was absent on leave between three and four months during the early part of 1896."

4. "Since Mr. Hassinger's return he has been confined to the house once, that is for the period of six weeks during February and March last."

"During Mr. Hassinger's absence from office, Mr. Jas. H. Boyd, first assistant clerk, performs the duties of chief."

5. "Mr. Boyd has not received any extra pay for these duties, nor has he asked for any, so far as I am aware."

Minister Cooper presented the following communication from the American Minister, relating to the resolution recently sent by the Legislature to the Government of the United States and dealing with the disaster to the Maine:

Legation of the United States, Honolulu, H. I., April 9, 1898.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Minister Foreign Affairs.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I have today received instructions from my Government acknowledging receipt of the resolutions of the Hawaiian Legislature, expressing sympathy with the people of the United States in view of the disaster of the "Maine."

I am instructed to convey through you the deep appreciation of the Government of the United States for this manifestation of the sympathy of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Your obedient servant, HAROLD M. SEWALL, E. E. and M. P. of the United States of America.

Minister Cooper asked for more time to answer questions in regard to the bill at the foot of Alakea street. This was granted. Mr. Cooper stated that the survey of the slip was now under progress.

Minister Cooper introduced his bill on construction of railroads. Second reading of House bill 58, committee's report recommending passage, unanimously adopted.

Senate bill 7, wide tire act, passed third reading. Reps. Isenberg and Achi voted against the measure.

Third reading and unanimous passage of House bill 68, relating to assault and battery.

Second reading and passage of House bill 61, relating to recovery of rents. Committee's report, recommending passage, was adopted. Third reading set for Friday.

Senate bill 31 relating to emergency appropriations for repairs, etc., to damages done by the recent storm. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Paris asked leave of absence for one week from Friday. Granted. Adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg., 4 1/2 cts.

Judge A. N. Kepoiki was yesterday elected a senator for the Island of Maui to succeed the late Senator Horner.

News has been received of the death at Hanalei, Kauai, on the 11th inst., of J. W. Lota, the native Hawaiian District Magistrate.

The Warrimoo, which arrived from the Colonies yesterday afternoon brought some 100 Klondikers. She will not sail until 5 p. m. today.

The Hilo law firm of D. H. Hitchcock and H. S. Wise has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hitchcock will get a new partner from the Coast.

Sobman's Carriage and Harness House advertise cutdown surries, phaetons, business wagons, runabout wagons, and ready made harness.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock received a letter from Hilo on the Mauna Loa yesterday, announcing the continued improvement in health of his father, Judge Hitchcock.

Kapea, who was hanged on Monday forenoon, had a bad dream the night before. His vision was that an akua showed him the scaffold in the jail yard and the grave at Makiki cemetery.

E. H. Cant, at one time chief engineer on the steamer J. A. Cummins, arrived home by the Zealandia yesterday. He expected to go to his home in England, but remained in New York instead.

Walter M. Giffard of Wm. G. Irwin & Co., leaves today to spend a month on the Island of Hawaii for rest and

recreation. Mr. Giffard has been pretty closely confined to the office for a good many months.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Education was postponed from yesterday to a day later. The meeting was called to order at the usual hour but Minister Cooper was called away leaving "no quorum."

Alupaki Iola was arrested yesterday charged with practicing medicine without a license. Iola is not a Kahu but has learned a little medicine here and there and has, it is claimed, attempted to "go into business."

Geo. F. Carsley offers for sale at a bargain property situated at Honolulu, N. Kona, Hawaii, with good substantial buildings, wells, 45 acres of land and coffee, orange and other fruit trees well under way. Mr. Carsley's only reason for selling is ill health and age.

Buying furniture can mean expending a good deal of money without much return unless judgment is used. Hopp & Co. have a handsome stock of single pieces, divans, quaint corner chairs, roman chairs and fashion's latest fads, as well as furniture built for comfort and ease.

Mrs. A. Inven, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—

Waialeale..... 50 49.75

Hilo (town)..... 100

Kaua..... 1250 55.58

Pohakulo..... 100

Pepeekeo..... 800 43.37

Honolulu..... 850 50.82

Hakala..... 200 38.72

Honohou..... 36.60

Lanipahoehoe..... 10 31.70

Ookala..... 400

Kukui..... 250

Paahou..... 750 18.28

Paahou..... 300 12.23

Paahou..... 1200

Honolulu..... 13.73

Honolulu..... 20.34

Kukuihaele..... 700 12.56

Niihii..... 200 13.34

Kohala (Ostrom)..... 350 16.54

Kohala Mission..... 585 15.98

Kohala Sugar Co..... 234

Waimea..... 2720 6.39

Awini Ranch..... 1100 14.75

Kailua..... 950 8.67

Lanikai..... 1540 8.48

Kealahou..... 1580 6.99

Kalahele..... 800

Kalahele..... 1200

Naelehu..... 650 20.02

Naelehu..... 1250 23.84

Naelehu..... 1725 25.05

Honouapou..... 15 15.45

Hilea..... 310 20.60

Pahala..... 700

Moula..... 700

Olas (Mason)..... 1650 52.44

Pohakulo..... 280

Wakabeha..... 750

Kapoho..... 110

Pohokii..... 10 19.87

Kamalii..... 650 27.69

Kalahele..... 8

MAUI—

Lahaina..... 4.55

Haiku..... 12.22

Kahului..... 10 1.74

Kaanapali..... 15 4.80

Olowalu..... 15 7.70

Paia..... 180 5.03

Kipahulu..... 20.54

Hamos Plantation..... 12.05

Puuoa..... 80 12.05

Haleakala Ranch..... 2000 9.46

Kula..... 4000 7.78

Waipahoehoe..... 11.16

Kaupo (Mokulua Coffee Co.)..... 20.66

MOLOKAI—

Maunaloa..... 70 8.69

LANAI—

Koele..... 1600 9.22

Waipapa..... 8.38

OAHU—

Makiki Reservoir..... 150 13.75

Punahou W. Bureau..... 50 12.70

Kulaokahua..... 50 10.66

Kewalo (King St.)..... 15 10.70

Kapiolani Park..... 10 7.95

Paoua..... 50 12.03

Insane Asylum..... 30 14.13

Nuuanu (School St.)..... 30 11.79

Nuuanu (Willist)..... 250 12.89

Nuuanu (Elee St.)..... 405 20.17

Nuuanu (H'way H)..... 730

Nuuanu, Lualaba..... 550 40.3

Maunawili..... 300 15.69

Kaneohe..... 100

Ahihimanu..... 350 28.87

Waimanalo..... 25 12.35

Kahuku..... 25 16.15

Waianae..... 15 11.29

Ewa Plantation..... 60 7.02

Waipahu..... 7.24

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm..... 300 11.60

Lihue (Mokulua)..... 300 14.34

Hanalei..... 200 10.39

Kilauea..... 325 18.01

Hanalei..... 10 27.67

Waiawa..... 32

The following 24 hour rainfalls are worthy of note:

Lualaba—10.18 (on day of flood), of this 7 inches fell in 3 hours.

Waialeale, Hawaii, 11.00.

Kalahele, Hawaii, 11.55.

Honolulu, Hawaii, 12.17.

C. J. LYONS, Per E. C. L.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

"Is your wife interested in all this war talk?"

"Interested? She went down cellar today and threw out eleven jars of Spanish pickles."—Chicago Record.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACT 11.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1 OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXTEND CERTAIN STREETS IN THE DISTRICT OF HONOLULU," APPROVED MAY 27TH, 1896, RELATING TO WHAT STREETS SHALL FIRST BE EXTENDED.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to extend certain streets in the District of Honolulu approved May 27th, 1896," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The streets in the District of Honolulu in the Island of Oahu now known as Fort, Kukui, Vineyard, Kuakini, Bates, Pensacola, Mililani, Queen and Young streets shall be extended as hereinafter set forth, at such times as the Executive Council shall decide according to the respective surveys for such extension thereof in the schedule hereto annexed, anything in this Act entitled, 'An Act to provide for the opening, improving and enclosing of highways,' approved Dec. 19th, 1892, to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever the Executive Council shall deem it desirable for the public convenience so to extend the said streets or any of them as aforesaid, it may cause the same to be done after requiring the damages and betterments which such extension or extensions will cause in private real estate effected thereby to be appraised according to the provisions of said Act."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Approved this 5th day of April, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

ACT 12.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1, CHAPTER LVIII OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1892, ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE THE CULTIVATION OF COFFEE AND RAMIE."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 1, Chapter LVIII, of the Session Laws of 1892, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act, and for the term of ten years from the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-eight, all coffee trees and ramie plants, and all coffee and ramie produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools and buildings used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of coffee or ramie for market, shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties."

SECTION 2. This Act shall be in force from and after its publication.

Approved this 5th day of April, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

PERU.....Apr. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 7
GALIC.....May 17
CITY OF PEKING.....May 26
DORIC.....June 4
CHINA.....June 15
BELGIC.....June 25
PERU.....July 5
CITY OF PEKING.....July 14
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GALIC.....Apr. 22
CITY OF PEKING.....Apr. 30
DORIC.....May 10
CHINA.....May 20
BELGIC.....May 31
PERU.....June 10
CITY OF PEKING.....June 19
RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 28
GALIC.....July 8
CITY OF PEKING.....July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday...Apr. 15 Tuesday...May 31
Friday...Apr. 23 Thursday...June 9
Tuesday...May 10 Tuesday...June 21
Friday...May 20 Friday...July 1

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae the same day; Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Saturday...Apr. 16 Saturday...May 28
Wednesday...Apr. 27 Wednesday...June 8
Saturday...May 7 Saturday...June 18
Wednesday...May 13 Wednesday...June 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The regular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$30.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Kahului, Maui, returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

IS 40 BELOW ZERO

Frank Grace of Honolulu Writes
From Alaska.

HE IS WORKING ON A CLAIM

Hopes to Find the Gold—Tells of
Dog Teams—Days of But Three
Hours—Flour \$250 a Sack.

There came by the last Coast mail a letter from Frank Grace, the Honolulu young man who is seeking fortune in the frozen north. Frank Grace left San Francisco for Alaska with two other former residents of Honolulu, about eight months ago. The first letter received from the young man told a little of the journey and something of the heavy and trying climate. The second letter, dated at the same town as the first—Rampart City—was written November 28th. of last year. Mr. Grace says:

"As there is a possibility of a mail getting out over the pass, I write you these few words, to let you know that I am in excellent spirits and good health, and hopeful for the future.

"It is pretty cold here now. It is 40 degrees below zero and getting colder every day. We expect to see it 70 degrees below, before the winter is over. Several of the men have been frost-bitten, but I seem to stand the cold quite well.

"I have been prospecting for the past month, but so far, have not found anything. Perhaps I may be fortunate enough to strike a paying claim before long. There is plenty of gold in this country, if one appears to touch the right spot.

"Times look very bad up at Dawson now. Flour is quoted at \$350 a sack and the reports are that it cannot be had even for that enormous amount. Four men arrived in here yesterday from Dawson. They told us that more than one man would perish from starvation at Dawson before the winter ended and from what they say on the short food supply, it is easy to believe their predictions of hardship and suffering and death. We have plenty of food at this place—that is enough to last us all till the first steamer comes in the summer. We are better situated at this camp than the people of almost any other community in the whole of Alaska away from the old coast towns.

"This is quite a change from Honolulu for us who had lived in the islands. We have had three months of snow already and it will not be all gone for six months to come. The actual summer is never more than three and sometimes at the beginning and ending of the three months there are severe storms.

"Yesterday I came in from the gulch where I am prospecting. The place is 16 miles from Rampart City and I had to move lively to keep warm.

"It will take this letter three months to reach you, at least. Our mail has to be carried 1200 miles by dog team before it reaches Jucous, where there is connection with steamers.

"The dogs used so extensively and generally for hauling up here, are remarkable creatures. A team of four of them can pull a load of 500 pounds on a sleigh all day long without any trouble at all. I have used sometimes a team of the dogs in going to the gulch for prospecting work. It seemed odd indeed to me to be using dogs and driving them, after having all my life been accustomed to horses. The dogs stand the work much better than any one would think they could.

"The days are getting short here now. Daylight comes at 9 a. m. and ceases at 3:30 p. m., so you see we have considerable darkness. By December 21st the days will be only two hours long. It is difficult at first to keep any track at all of the time. Your sleeping and eating and working hours seem to be all crooked and unless you can interest yourself in something right along, the night seems like a whole week. We have not seen the sun for a full month now and do not expect to get a glimpse of it again till next March or April."

The remainder of the letter is personal.

A BRAVE MAN.

Death of Hawaiian With a Record as Officer.

Herman Kaouli, a young native Hawaiian who has been sick for several months, died at his home in Moiliili. He leaves a wife and child. Kaouli was at one time a policeman and later was in the customs service.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of Company G. N. G. H., of which com-



S. A. ANDREE, THE EXPLORER.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), April 5.—Jack Carr, United States mail carrier, arrived at Departure Bay today from St. Michael, via Dawson.

Carr claims to have a message from Andree, declaring that one of his carrier pigeons had been picked up. It is stated that the message says that Andree is alive and on land.

mand the young man had been a member. Capt. Kea, of Company G, took charge yesterday at the suggestion of relatives and friends of the dead man.

While a policeman Kaouli nearly lost his life. He was in the fight with Cassaries, the opium smuggler from whose stable Police Officer Kaouli died after suffering the hospital a couple of days. The battle occurred on Lower Nuanetsi street. Cassaries was coming from a sailing vessel with some of the contraband drug and was halted by Kaouli. Cassaries brought a heavy and sharp knife into play at once. Kaouli, who was a very brave man, made a desperate attempt to subdue the smuggler and was frightfully stabbed. Kaouli came to the rescue of his brother officer and as a consequence spent several weeks in the hospital. When Kaouli recovered sufficiently to be about he was given a position in the customs house, but had been out of the service for a long time before his death. Cassaries is serving a term on the "Reef" of twenty years at hard labor.

VISITED INSTITUTIONS.

Joint Legislative Committee Makes Investigations.

Members of the House and Senate paid a visit to various of the Government institutions yesterday afternoon. The party was made up of the following: Senators Kaunane and Lyman and Representatives Isenberg, Kaali, Robertson, Pogue, Paris, Richards, Kahelelo, McCandless and Gear.

The party first drove to the Queen's Hospital. There they were shown through the wards and other parts of the building, by Superintendent Eckart and Messrs. F. A. Schaefer and A. S. Clegborn.

From the hospital the party went to the jail where they were conducted about by Kamana. As at the hospital everything was scrupulously neat. A gate, in the hallways and out in the prison yard, guards were stationed and, as the legislators passed, they received the most military-like of salutes.

The slaughter house was visited and then came a call at the Government washhouse.

At the Asylum proper, the party was met by Superintendent Cutter, who showed the members over the grounds and buildings. Dr. Herbert arrived a little later and assisted Mr. Cutter.

If the item for the Asylum goes through in the appropriation bill, a new but somewhat larger house will be placed in the place where the original Asylum building now stands. This latter is rotten, from floor to roof and shakes by merely passing through. The kitchen facilities are very meagre.

Out upon the lawn sat or lounged the inmates of the place. Not one was kept in his cell but was allowed to be out in the fresh air. The dangerous ones were placed in specially constructed cells.

In the new building where, at present, the women are confined, the object of greatest interest was Mr. Cutter's patent for throwing the locks of the cell doors. Mr. Cutter now has a patent pending in the United States on an improved arrangement of the kind.

The last institution visited was the Reform School where the boys were drawn up in line out in the sun and sang a selection for the legislators. Superintendent Needham conducted the party about the grounds and through the buildings.

The party returned to town at about 4:45, having been since 2 p. m. on the trip.

No Blight in Kona.

Prof. A. Koebele, the Government entomologist, has returned from the Kona district of Hawaii highly elated over the coffee prospect in that region. Prof. Koebele says that the coffee in both North and South Kona is entirely free from disease and is far ahead in every way of any coffee he saw in the whole of Mexico. He was shown

one tree from which twelve pounds of coffee had been taken. This was a wild plant and of course an excellent one. But few of the Japanese beetles were found on the Kona. The inoculated beetles taken to Hawaii by Prof. Koebele were distributed and will be followed up by a consignment of toads for general placing. The expert says the Kona coffee growers are certainly to be congratulated on the appearance of their plantations and on the prospects for the culture of the berry in that district.

Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw, etc.

Feed horses well and they'll perform good work. We handle only the best quality of horse and cattle food. Immense buying makes it possible for us to quote the lowest prices on wholesale or retail orders. Let us have a trial order—our prices and qualities will please you.

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HONOLULU, H. I.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.

Buying Furniture

Can mean expending a great deal of money unless done with judgment. We do not attempt to lead our customers into extravagance; we would much rather have them be frugal and come again. We take pride in making their homes as charming as possible, with the smallest expenditure of money.

About Parlor Furniture.

Some day when you are on King street pay us a visit and ask to see our Parlor Furniture. We are proud of it and always pleased to show it. We do not think you can find such a handsome or varied assortment anywhere else in town. We've Suites and single pieces—Comfortable Divans, Quaint Corner Chairs, Roman Chairs, fashion's latest fads, as well as furniture built for ease and comfort.

Some are handsome, some quite classic in their abstention from classic ornament.

They really make a fine exhibit and well repay a visit.

Just say you merely come to look and you won't be bothered to buy.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

◇

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

◇

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

◇

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

◇

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

◇

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scaly Sores.
Cures Gonorrhea Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron backs "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfitzer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Fashions, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammingas, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,

Reichstein & Selter Pianos, Iron

Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liq-

uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,

Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and

Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-

ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press

Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square

and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized

Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized

Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails

(18 and 20), Railroad

Bolts, Spikes and

Fishplates,

Railroad Steel Sleepers,

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks,

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden

Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's

and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,

Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at

the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted

to cure Gravel,

Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints,

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30

years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists

and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A MAKIKI CHATEAU

Senator Baldwin to Build a Home Here.

ELEVATION AND A FINE VIEW

Will Be a Handsome Structure. Several Notable Features. Koa-Unique Parlor.

Senator H. P. Baldwin, whose material interests in the islands, prominence as a public man and well known philanthropies make him one of the foremost personalities of this country, is to have a Honolulu residence. His plantation holdings under his own direction are on Maui and Kauai, where he has neat homes. Mr. Baldwin will not be "the next" Hawaiian planter to "build a mansion in Oahu." He has shown a preference for Honolulu. The plans are nearing completion in the offices of Ripley & Dickey, the architects in the Safe Deposit Building, Port street.

The structure which will, when finished, perhaps rank as the finest residence here, will be in the Makiki district, the home locality which has been built up so rapidly during the past year. Mr. Baldwin desires elevation and view and will have both. His lot is on the Ewa side of that of Jos. A. Gilman, whose place is so well known on account of being the pioneer of hill-side homes. The ground for the new place has a frontage of 300 feet, is 400 feet at the back and has a uniform depth of 200 feet. It is at the head of Kewalo street. The view commanded includes Honolulu and harbor, Waikiki and Diamond Head, the Pearl Lochs territory and the Waianae mountains and the ocean to the horizon. Material for the house will be native stone and shingles. The area to be covered is 16,000 and the height will be two stories with a large and airy attic. In the plans are many striking features. Mr. Baldwin has traveled widely and with the idea of a model home for himself has been a close observer of residence contour and details. Ripley & Dickey, with so liberal a patron, have set out to supply something beautiful and at the same time in every way practical and comfortable.

The large hallway will have walls and ceiling of polished koa and on the winding stairway will be an especial showing of the beauty of the glossy native wood.

The parlor will be elliptical in shape, will be finished in white and will be 17x25 feet. It will be of colonial design, with covered ceiling and between the parlor and lanai will be bent plate glass sliding doors.

The dining room will be finished in koa. It will be 16x24 feet and off the end of the dining room will be the conservatory. Between these two rooms will be square columns and a grill work of Arabian detail. The conservatory, three steps lower than the dining hall, will be 17x12 and will have a floor of marble mosaics, with a pool in the center.

On the ground floor is also the living room, 15x21 and off that a large lanai, with the Waikiki and Diamond Head view. In the living room will be a recess for plants and on either side of this recess book cases.

Two chambers and a sewing room finish the list of large compartments on the ground floor. There is a back veranda and one L has the kitchen, while the other has the bath room. There is also to be a bath room on the second floor.

Upstairs there are to be three large chambers and an office. One of these chambers will be 16x26 with an alcove 9x10.

The front elevation discloses for the upper floor a loggia with four columns and having a ceiling formed by a barrel vault which pierces the front gable back to the house wall. On either side of the loggia are open balconies with the view grander if possible than from below.

The attic will be 34x50, will have loggias in the Waikiki and Ewa gables and air from four sides.

This building will resemble, the architects say, a chateau and was designed particularly with view to location. It will be on the upper terrace. On the second terrace will be winding drives. There will be suitable stables on the premises.

Maritime Hilo.

The Hilo Herald has a front page picture of a busy day scene in the harbor at that place. On April 3d there were 10 vessels in the port. Following is the list: G. W. Stetson, Kilanea Hou, Marial, C. B. Kenney, Claudine, Kaukeouli, Aloha, Annie Johnson, Lehua, Hawaii. A couple of others were expected within a day or two. So soon as discharged, the schooner Aloha, Dable master, will sail for Honolulu. Much lumber and merchandise is now brought to Hilo direct from the Coast. The Aloha carries freight for H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd.

Court at Kailua.

Attorneys Humphreys and Magoon returned yesterday from Kailua, Hawaii, where they have been attending court. The term was a very light one and probably came to an end yesterday. The most important matter was the reduction of sentences for some Kohala natives who had been convicted of cat-

the stealing. The District Judge had made the penalty a year in prison for each. This was changed on appeal to \$50 fine only. Judge Kalua is presiding at Kailua and gave entire satisfaction to all. Deputy Attorney-General Dole will return by the Upolu and Attorney Chas. Creighton is visiting friends at Wailuku, Maui.

40,000 YARDS.

Heavy Stone Work on Railway By a Local Firm.

That part of the work of grading for the extension of the railroad at Kaena Point, undertaken by Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse, has just been completed. One gang of 40 workmen returned to town a day or two ago, while the other gang of 25 is expected today.

The work done by Messrs. Wilson & Whitehouse was not at all easy. It was necessary, among other things, to remove 40,000 cubic yards of hard rock. The part of the grading entrusted to the firm was one and one-third miles.

HAD A GOOD YEAR

Meeting and Election of Second Congregation.

Marked Progress Made During the Past Twelve Months—Points Made in the Pastor's Address.

The regular annual meeting of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral was held in the Sunday School rooms of the church last evening.

The first business of the evening was the report of the treasurer which was unanimously accepted. This showed the finances of the church, including offertories and subscriptions, very much increased over last year. In every way there was a show of material increase in the number of subscribers and members.

The following officers and committees were chosen to serve during the ensuing year:

Church wardens—Geo. S. Harris Sr. and Judge W. L. Stanley.
Sidesmen—E. W. Jordan, J. W. Podmore, John Effinger, Louis Miranda, R. A. Jordan, E. R. Folsom, H. W. M. Mist and Joseph Kalaulu.
Treasurer—F. M. Starkey.

Choir committee—Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Geo. Ross, Miss von Holt, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Judge W. L. Stanley, Thomas Wall and Thomas May.

Finance committee—Thomas May, T. M. Starkey and W. M. Graham.
Clerk of the Parish—John Effinger.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh spoke briefly on the year's work. He referred to the number of communicants at the Easter service as being the largest during the history of St. Andrew's. He had been very much assisted by the members and especially the young Hawaiians and St. Andrew's Guild. About 1200 people now constituted the membership of the church. During the ensuing year he expected to carry some new ideas into effect, this for the promotion of the welfare of the church. He hoped to have the hearty support of the members since without this support he would be powerless. The indefatigable interest taken by Mr. Geo. S. Harris, in looking after the congregation and their supply of books, was specially mentioned.

The clerk of the Parish was instructed to notify Mr. F. M. Wakefield that the meeting had passed a resolution of thanks for the valuable help he gave the church on Easter Sunday by presiding at the organ.

Kauai People Home.

Dr. St. D. G. Walters and wife, the latter the daughter of Allan Herbert, were passengers for Honolulu by the Rio. Mr. and Mrs. Walters, who are very popular residents of Kauai, are home from an extended trip abroad. They have been absent about a year and during the twelve months have visited England, India and Japan. Dr. and Mrs. Walters have had a pleasant and most interesting tour of the world and are both in the best of health. The doctor was pained to learn that his friend Billy Eassie had gone to tempt the rigors of the Alaskan climate. Dr. Walters and wife will receive the very warmest welcome back to Hawaii by their many friends.

Letters of Denization.

The Cabinet has issued letters of denization to A. B. Scrimgeour, Royal M. Mead and Clinton A. Galbraith. Mr. Mead is in the law offices of General Hartwell and Mr. Galbraith will also practice at the bar. Mr. Scrimgeour gets with his letters the right to vote. He has been a resident of Hawaii many years.

A Denial.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The Tribune has been asked to deny the announcement made in the Advertiser of the 2nd inst. of the engagement of Miss Rose to Peter Lee of the Volcano House.

Salt Water Toads.

Just to do something extra and out of the ordinary, before he departs for Europe, Mr. J. Marsden, the Agricultural Commissioner, will develop a sea toad, for the use of certain island districts, where standing fresh water is scarce. Mr. Marsden is a firm believer

in evolution, and will follow lines suggested by Darwin. Already toads have been produced in brackish water. This tells the commissioner that he cannot fail. For the next culture he will make the water still more salty, and at about the fourth or fifth breeding, will try pure sea water. He is confident that the plan will work out correctly. In the undertaking, Mr. Marsden has received much encouragement from Professor Koebele, the Government entomologist and from other friends.

No Pastor Yet.

Justice Frear, chairman of the committee to which has been delegated the task of securing a new pastor for Central Union Church said after the arrival of the mail yesterday that there was nothing definite to report. More than 20 names are under consideration. Before a call is made there must be received from the States answers to a number of letters of inquiry sent abroad by the committee. It is hoped to have the new man here in August.

Bilmartin.

Bilmartin had not raced "Bob" Terrill before the Zealandia sailed, but in anticipation of winning this match, had challenged George Sharrick, of Tacoma, formerly of Honolulu, for a five mile dispute for \$500 a side. Harry Terrill proposes to go East and race if he can get reinstated in the L. A. W. If he fails to recover standing in that organization he will go on to France.

GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"Moral character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong; but there is a shade of truth in the idea he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The bravest men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they. That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at a certain time he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words. "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was always strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak and desponding. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood."

We shall have no trouble to understand this special phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green, filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured in retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had," continues our friend, "dreadful attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards."

[The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body.]

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a leaf, and you could see through my hands. My legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

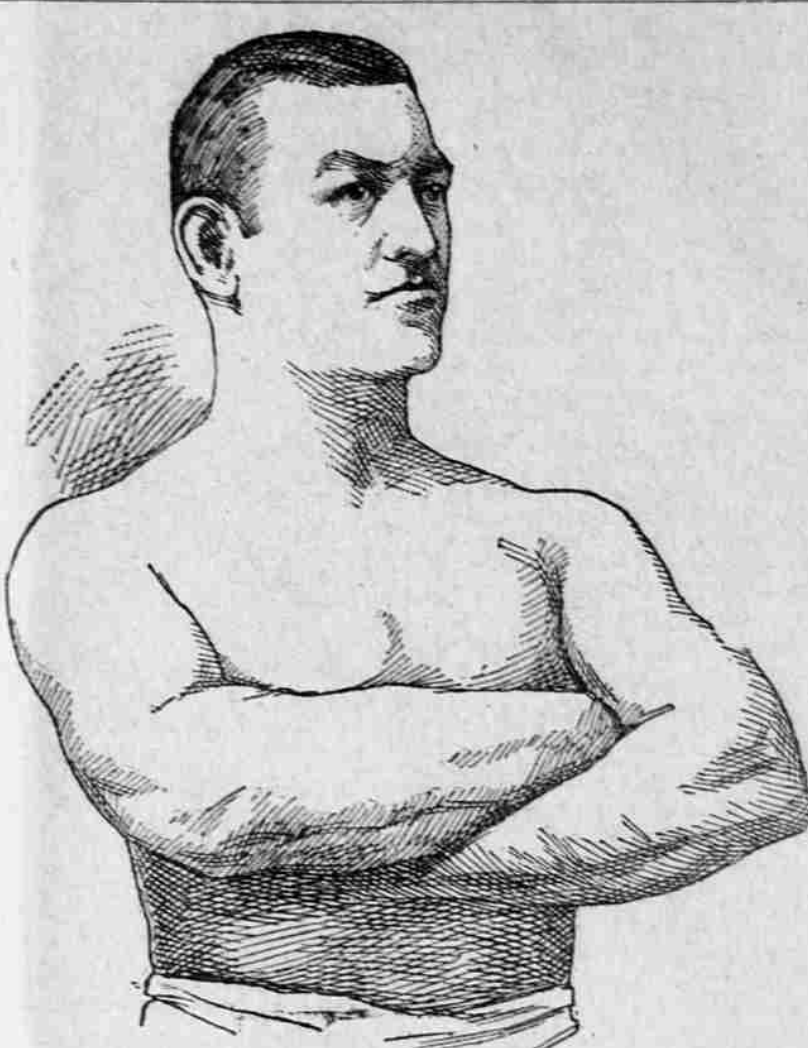
[Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can perceive how far advanced in a decline our good friend really was.]

"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended, off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose."

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grosmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved, my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. Your remedy saved my life, and I wish others to know it. You can refer enquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentchurch, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighborhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

Our friend is cheerful now because he is strong; and he is strong because this remedy set his digestion to rights.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. Porter Bros and Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
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Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The A. J. FULLER

Has arrived from New York, and on her we have a very general assortment of merchandise, such as Nails (Cut, Wire, Plain and Galvanized), Ship and Cut Spikes, Oakum, Pitch, Cotton Waste, Galvanized and Black Iron Water Pipe, Cylinder, Engine and Carbox Oils, Lane's Hoes and Handles, Long Card Matches, Spokes, Hubs, Rims, Blacksmiths' Coal, and a large lot of Bar Iron.

These are but a few of the many items that we have on this vessel. What you wish and do not see above mentioned just ask for. We have about everything that a Hardware store should have.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Corner Fort & King Sts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a e prepare to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.
1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital - - - - - 2,690,500 12 0 0
2- Fire Funds - - - - - 2,690,500 12 0 0
3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - - - 412,054,132 14 8
Revenue Fire Branch - - - - - 1,277,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,404,707 9 11
Branches - - - - - £2,981,736 7 3

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - - - - £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL - - - - - £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A CLAIM ADJUSTED

Indemnity Awarded to Mother of M. A. Cheek.

Government of Siam Must Pay a Large Sum—Teak Forests and Elephants.

OAKLAND, April 2.—Mrs. Sarah B. Cheek, widow of the deceased missionary to Siam, has been notified by W. P. Sutton, claims adjuster at Washington, that she has been awarded a large indemnity for the destruction of a teak forest and the killing of forty elephants by the Siamese Government. M. A. Cheek, now in Honolulu, one of the best all-round athletes of the coast, may return to the State University when the settlement is made.

M. A. Cheek, the assistant secretary and the gymnasium instructor for the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. is working harder just now than at any time since his arrival here and assignment to his post. This is on account of the illness of Secretary H. E. Coleman. Mr. Cheek, though a new comer, is one of the best known young men of the city and has made friends by his earnestness and manly conduct.

The claim mentioned above will amount to nearly \$200,000. It has been pending many years. The father of M. A. Cheek became a merchant in Siam and at one time controlled or owned practically all the teak in the queer kingdom. He was an American and when his forests and elephants and other holdings were taken from him he appealed to the United States government. It was made an international matter and after many years, if the dispatch is correct, justice has been done. The awarding of the claim will enable young Mr. Cheek to finish his course at the Berkeley University and for this and other reasons he will be warmly congratulated by Honolulu friends. The young man was born in Siam.

Racers on the Way.

There promises to be a torrid time in the old town on the 11th of June. Harry Agnew is on the way and will be a prominent figure in the local turf world during the season. For these many years Mr. Agnew has had the reputation of always having a few loose good things available. He has a couple of race horses on board the S. N. Castle. One is said to have a record of the mile in harness in 2:10 1/4. Mr. Agnew is very well known here and will be warmly welcomed back to the Islands. The announcement here made insures big success for June 11th and means new records.

The 2:10 1/4 horse is a great pacing gelding Our Dick. More than a year ago "Dick" Davis tried to buy this horse for racing in Honolulu.

Says a Coast paper: Harry Agnew is about to send about 20 choice trotters and pacers to Honolulu, H. L. and it would not surprise us if he returned to live on that far-away Isle of the sea on which he resided for almost 25 years.

A Priest's Funeral.

There was quite a gathering at the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning for the funeral of the young priest who died aboard the steamer Mauna Loa on Tuesday, while en route to this city from Kona, Hawaii, for medical treatment. There was special music during the requiem high mass at 8 a. m. This rite was conducted by the Bishop of Panapolis, assisted by Frs. Francis and Matthias. The remains of Father Aloysius were interred in the Catholic cemetery on King street.

Record Trip.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived from Maui, Hawaii and Molokai, shortly before noon yesterday. She made the trip from Lahaina, including a stop of 40 minutes at Kaunakakai, Molokai, in 5 hours and 20 minutes, thus beating the record of the Kinau. The Inter-Island people are very much pleased with the feat of the Mauna Loa.

A Handsome Folder.

Hackfield & Co. Ltd., are distributing locally, copies of a new folder issued by the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. The print is one of the neatest and most artistic things of the sort ever seen here. The first page is an excellent specimen of the printer's handiwork and the designer's originality and taste. The folder gives several pages to Honolulu, recommending highly the Islands for scenic beauty and health giving.

Pacific Mail—10,000 Tons.

A number of American papers say that there are about to be built at Newport News, on the order of C. P. Huntington, two new steamships for the Pacific Mail line. These vessels will be in the trade between San Francisco and the Orient and will touch at Honolulu on both trips. They will be operated in conjunction with the new Japanese line, mention of which was

made some time ago. The two new steamships are to be of about 10,000 tons burden each and will cost about \$1,500,000 apiece. They will be of the same class and speed as the Atlantic White Star ships Teutonic and Majestic.

Probate Matters.

Mrs. Mary Porter has made formal application in the Circuit Court for appointment as executrix of the estate of the late Theo. C. Porter. The statement is made that the property left by deceased is of the value of about \$10,000.

Cecil Brown has filed his bond of \$100,000 as administrator of the estate of the late Simon Roth. Application is made for permission to sell the tailoring business to H. P. Roth.

Fuel for Ships.

The ship Isaac Reed is now at Balimore loading coal for Honolulu for the use of American naval vessels on the Pacific. This is probably one of several vessels, which will carry a similar cargo for the same purpose.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The ship Luzon arrived in Kahului from Shanghai, April 5th.

The barkentine Amelia arrived in Port Blakeley from this port April 4th.

The Andrew Welch and C. D. Bryant for this port were supposed to have sailed on April 6th.

The brig Lurline and the schooner Outfit Fjord sailed from Kahului for San Francisco, April 9th.

The schooner Transit arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, April 4th. She was 17 days making the trip.

The Levi G. Burgess sailed for Hilo on April 5th and the barkentine S. N. Castle for this port on the same day.

The Roderick Dhu for Hilo in transit and Mauna Ala for this port, have been chartered to load general merchandise at San Francisco.

The American schooner Aloha, Dabel master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 36 hours from Hilo. She brings some sugar and will finish taking on her cargo here.

The American bark Mohican sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 20,517 bags of sugar weighing 2,536,220 pounds, valued at \$90,328 and shipped by C. Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

The bark Mauna Ala, barkentine Planter and schooner Inca from this port, as well as the barkentine Sharp-shooter from Kahului and the brig Consuelo from Mahukona, all arrived in San Francisco on April 30.

The local agents of the Oceanic S. S. Australia have no advices concerning the reported early return of that ship to the Honolulu local line. It is correct that the vessel's Klondike business dropped off fifty per cent.

The James Makee came in from Kapaa Wednesday morning. Purser Christian reports the following sugar left on the Garden Isle: Kilauea, 4200; Kapaa, 10,000; Hanamaulu, 5000; Lihue, 3000; Koloa, 2200; Makaweli, 5000; Kekaha, 2100.

The S. S. Braemar, Porter master, arrived Wednesday morning, 15 days from Yokohama. Her trip was a long one considering the fact that she experienced the finest kind of weather. The Braemar brought 579 Japanese, including 98 women and 2 children as well as 500 tons of general merchandise for this port. She has 1600 tons of merchandise for Portland, Ore., as well as 54 Japanese and the same number of Chinese. She will take freight from this port. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., agents.

The O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell commander, hailed alongside the Oceanic wharf at 1 p. m. Wednesday. The purser reports as follows: Left San Francisco April 6th, 1898, at 2 p. m., with 44 cabin and 23 steerage passengers, as well as 35 bags of mail. Experienced fine pleasant weather throughout the voyage, with light winds from S. to W. up to the 9th; thence to port, light winds from N. to S. with heavy westerly swell; last 24 hours passing rain squalls. Arrived at Honolulu April 13th. Time, 6 days, 20 hours and 45 minutes.

The S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward commander, arrived off port at about 5 p. m. Wednesday. She arrived in port and anchored in the stream about an hour later with five cabin passengers, 600 Japanese and an amount of cargo for this port. As soon as the Braemar sails this morning, the Rio will haul alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. The steamer had a very rough trip from China and Japan, this, in combination with her rather dirty condition, causing her delay. She sailed from Yokohama on April 24, her regular time and should have been here two days before her actual arrival. The Japanese for this port were left aboard ship all night and will be taken to the quarantine station today.

The C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay commander, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon, after a very rough trip from the Colonies. Purser Bellmaine has kindly furnished the following report:

You say you "can't afford to waste a cent," and yet you buy weak-cheap and alum-cheap baking powders that waste your money or help run up doctors' bills.

Ask your grocer about Schil-ler's Best.

A. Schil-ler & Company, San Francisco.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, 3,500 tons, Chas. Wm. Hay, commander, left Sydney, N. S. W., at 1:30 p. m. 26th March, experiencing light to moderate Easterly winds with fine weather to Wellington which was reached at 6 p. m. 30th March. Left again at 4:30 p. m., following day. Met with strong Easterly winds up the West coast increasing to a North Easterly gale after clearing Cape Van Dieman. Engines were slowed down and ship hove to for 36 hours, high seas prevailing and bad weather continued with little diminution until arrived at Suva, Fiji, at 1 a. m. April 6. Between Wellington and Suva, a heavy sea was met with at night. This struck the bridge and carried away the compass. After loading passengers, mails and cargo, vessel again proceeded on voyage. At 5 p. m. next day, met with strong N. E. with high cross sea which continued to the equator which was crossed at 7:15 p. m. 10th inst., thence strong N.E. trades with rough sea till the morning of the 14th, when fine weather was met with and carried till arrival at Honolulu.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, April 12.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui, Hawaii and Molokai.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Wednesday, April 13.

Stmr. Braemar, Porter, 15 days from Yokohama.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from China and Japan.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Thursday, April 14.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from Yokohama.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, from the Colonies.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, from Hilo.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, April 12.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuhihale.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, April 13.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, for Lahaina.

Thursday, April 14.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honokaa.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Wailana ports.

S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Braemar, Porter, for Portland.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 12.—N. Kaunahua and wife, K. Keane, A. S. Humphries and wife, Rev. Kaunahua, Prof. Koebele, C. S. Smith, J. A. Magoun, A. Fernandez, Father Victor, F. W. Beckley, W. C. Akana, C. K. Ai, Mrs. Nakulua, W. Waiamau, Hon. W. F. Pogue, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Miss Blanche Horner, Miss May Hayelden, Mrs. Nomolau, Alfred W. Carter, H. Whitney, H. McCarrison, Master McCarrison and 64 on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, April 13.—J. W. Young.

From Hanamaulu, per stmr. Noeau, April 13.—Rev. Hans Isenberg, Dr. Campbell, Adj. L. M. Simonson, S. A.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Zealandia, April 13.—Mrs. P. A. Bemis, M. H. Boye, Miss S. D. Boye, Miss L. Boye, E. H. Cant, Miss Frances A. Clark, Miss Mary Clark, D. J. Coleman and wife, Miss L. M. Curtis, Miss F. L. Curtis, E. P. Danforth and wife, Mrs. Edwin Danforth, Miss F. M. Danforth, W. H. Jones, W. B. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane and 3 children, Mrs. Dora Dean Martin, R. H. Porter, A. Hayden Sands, Miss Sands, J. Sumner, Mrs. R. A. Tomes and daughter, Dr. L. L. Young, A. M. Drake and wife, T. A. Driscoll, Mrs. J. M. Driscoll, Ohae, Ebheke, Miss Anna C. Edwards, Mrs. M. G. Garouttee, E. A. Hochyalt and wife, J. H. Humphreys, Jas. Inksetter and wife, Misses (2) Inksetter.

From China and Japan, per S. S. Rio de Janeiro, April 13.—Mr. Wilmer Harris, Mr. Sakes, Dr. St. D. G. Walters and wife and Miss Elsie Adair.

Departures.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, April 12.—H. Overend and wife.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, April

12.—Miss Awana, S. Kaulmakaole, W. H. Holokahiki, Mrs. H. C. Ovenden, child and nurse, C. Kaiser, H. Howell, W. H. Wilkinson, S. F. Chillingworth and Bishop Willis.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 12.—A. S. Wilcox, Sheriff Coney, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Miss M. Correa, Mrs. Conley, W. H. Tell, J. K. Farley, Miss Gandall, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. Kohale, Capt. Krebs, Mrs. A. J. Askew, R. Nagao, Mr. Schute, Miss Kalani, Hamano, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaeo, J. G. Moughan, Levi Kauai, Chung Chong, Nakayama, J. D. Hoopli.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Rio de Janeiro, April 14.—Mrs. Ames and two daughters, Miss M. E. Staley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers, Miss Harriet Lewers, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lee, Miss Lee, H. Z. Burrell, Mrs. R. F. Burrell, Dr. W. R. Cluness, A. A. Van Vorheis, A. S. Knudsen, Wm. Mitch, Mrs. J. B. Schroeder and daughter, C. S. Holloway, Arthur Wood, H. S. Eakin, Mr. Gardiner, T. A. Low, Luther Rogers and Mrs. Captain Finch.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, May 14th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at auction:

Lease of the Government lands of Kamiloloa and Makakupala, Molokai, containing 4,956 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$200 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to special provisions for forest preservation, for eradicating lantana, and to reservation for settlement purposes.

For full particulars, plans, etc., apply at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN.

1959-1d Agent of Public Lands.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 29, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.
1945-91F

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.
1947-91F

be and the same hereby is appointed as IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of KAHOA VIRGINIA TALMAN, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Mrs. Elizabeth Kekaula Pratt, executrix of the will of said deceased, asking that said accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such executrix.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1898, before the said Court, at Chambers, in the Court House, Judiciary Building, at Honolulu,

the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, April 12, 1898.
By the Court:
HENRY SMITH,
1959-31F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Theo. C. Porter, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mrs. Mary Porter, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 12th, A. D. 1898.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1959-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of FRANK S. PRATT, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Mrs. Elizabeth Kekaula Pratt, administratrix of said estate, asking that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 16th day of MAY, 1898, before the said Court, at Chambers, in the Court House, Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, April 13, 1898.
By the Court:
HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
1959-31F

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, and again assigned to the undersigned by assignment dated April 6th, A. D. 1898, and now being recorded in said registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Monday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, April 7th, 1898.
CECIL BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that piece and parcel of land situated in Pohakalawia, Kalihii, Island of Oahu, being apana 3 of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11,433 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kahal, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 31, pages 161 and 162.

CECIL BROWN, the above Assignee, gives notice that he owns and holds the above described mortgage from J. Spooner and the note and debt secured thereby, not only by virtue of the assignments above recited, but also by virtue of the assignment and delivery of the note secured by said mortgage to said S. C. Allen, properly indorsed by both of said trustees of the estate of said James Robinson, and also by assignment and delivery of said note by said S. C. Allen to the undersigned, properly indorsed by said S. C. Allen.

CECIL BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Honolulu, April 7th, 1898. 1959-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, made by Isalah K. Pahoe, Hattie Puhl and D. K. Puhl, her husband, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Frederick L. Leslie of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 163, folios 452-454, the said Frederick L. Leslie, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to-

wit: the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely: All that certain piece of land situate in said Kapalama, Honolulu and described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of this lot and the West corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kalena and Kaul dated August 12, 1891, and running about N. 51 deg. 20 min. E. 110 feet along said lot to a road; thence N. 42 deg. 30 min. W. 45 feet along said road; thence South Westerly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the point of beginning, thence to point of beginning; and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 401 to P. Kanoa and the same premises that were conveyed to the said D. K. Puhl and Hattie Puhl by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by deed dated August 26, 1896 and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 165, folios 198-9, the said D. K. Puhl's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isalah K. Pahoe by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to J. M. Monsarrat, attorney for mortgagee.

FREDERICK L. LESLIE,
Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, March 25, 1898.
1953-41F

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 26